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FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Oriental.

AFFAIRS AT PORT ROYAL.

The Development of the Union Sentiment in Florida.

Official Account of the Occupation of Brunswick, Georgia.

A Reconnoissance Through the Inland Waters to Darien.

Sneaking Attack by the Rebels upon a Boat's Crew.

The steamship *Oriental*, Capt. Tuzo, from Port Royal, S. C., 28th March, at 7 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

On March 30, at 10 A. M., off Hatteras, she passed the steamers *Ericsson* and *Marion*, steering S. W. On the same day, at 9 P. M., Samuel B. Elliott, of New-Portland, Me., aged 16, died of consumption. He was a member of the Eighth Maine Volunteers.

From Port Royal to Lookout had fine weather, and from thence had continued and fresh breezes from north and east. The ship *Wm. Cummings* was going into Port Royal as the *Oriental* came out, on the outward trip.

When off Charleston the officers of the *Oriental* observed that the city was lighted up in a most peculiar manner. Bright lights were observed in different portions of the city, and were so vivid that at one time it was thought they were caused by burning buildings. At this time a vessel was observed, which soon fired a blank shot at the *Oriental*, Captain Tuzo immediately made signals, and ordered lights to be burned to indicate the character of his vessel.

No attention was paid to the signals, and a shot was fired which whistled through the rigging of the *Oriental*, and the armed vessel bore down upon her, firing as she came. Lights were still kept burning; still no notice was taken of them, and the strange ship came nearer and nearer. It was at this time about 9 o'clock P. M. The orders given on board the armed vessel were distinctly heard by those on board the *Oriental*. Finally an order to run Capt. Tuzo's vessel down was heard.

By this time the engines of the *Oriental* had been stopped, and she lay waiting the attack. Another order to fire was heard given on board the stranger, but it was immediately countermanded. The officer on board hailed the *Oriental* and lay his vessel alongside of her. She proved to be the United States steamship *Florida*, one of the vessels belonging to the blockading fleet. The explanation given was that the white boats which the *Oriental* carried were supposed to be goods, and that the *Isabel* being expected, the lights seen in Charleston were suspected to be signals to her, and were considered by the officers of the *Florida* evidence of an intention to run the blockade.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA—REVIVAL OF THE UNION FEELING—EXTRAORDINARY MANIFESTATIONS—SCENES AT JACKSONVILLE—OUTRAGES [illegible]—THE YACHT AMERICA SUNK IN THE ST. JOHN'S.

Port Royal, S. C., Sunday, March 23, 1862.

A state of affairs has recently been discovered in Florida, which is at once surprising and agreeable—a degree of Union sentiment that has required the most strenuous efforts of the rebel authorities to repress it until now, and which, at the first opportunity afforded by the presence of National troops, bursts out plainly and unmistakably. This, not at one place or two, but all along the St. John's River, for hundreds of miles. When our forces landed at Fernandina, on the 2d of March, they were obliged to bring back from the railroad trains the women and children, who were hurrying away. Among those still in that town, probably a score or more are good Union people, and the remainder are submissive or indifferent. However, Fernandina is not important in size. A few days after its capture, an advance was made by gunboats carrying land forces, up the St. John's River to Jacksonville, nearly thirty miles from the coast. So soon as the force appeared off the town, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., a deputation of the citizens went aboard the *Ottawa*, the flagship, and claimed the protection of our naval and military authorities. They described a state of things in their town most deplorable. Several hundred Unionists had remained, but the mass of the population, amounting to between two and three thousand, were gone with the troops, who decamped immediately after the fall of Fernandina. The loyal people had of course long been obliged to conceal their sentiments, and of late their lives and property had been threatened by bodies of armed guerrillas who infest all this part of Florida, murdering peaceable inhabitants, and devastating property. These wretches call themselves Regulators, and though not attached to the rebel army, are yet countenanced by the General in command. By his orders they came into Jacksonville on the night previous to the arrival of the Union forces, destroyed a large foundry and a half-built gunboat, in order to keep them from falling into our hands; and set fire to seven saw-mills, consuming 3,000,000 feet of lumber, burning a large hotel, (the Judson House,) and the dry-goods warehouse of Mr. C. L. Robinson. These last outrages were perpetrated because the owners of the property were believed to be loyal. The inhabitants who still remained were ordered out of the town, and in fear of their lives, most of them obeyed, many crossing the river to watch, as they supposed the destruction of their homes. The Mayor of the place was one of those whose lives were threatened, and who fled in consequence; also, Judge Burt and Mr. Frazer, a prominent lawyer. But for some reason the burning of the town was postponed until the next night, and so the place was saved. Many of the houseless people remained all night in the woods, and their condition is described as pitiable in the extreme; women and children lay along the roadside, exposed to the weather, and hungry for food. Those who staid on the banks opposite Jacksonville were huddled together next day to gaze at the town they had been expelled from, and suddenly caught sight of the masts of some vessels behind a turn in the river. They strained their eyes to wonder at the unaccustomed spectacle; for no vessel had been up at Jacksonville for nearly a year; but soon it was certain that the deliverance was at hand; it was the National gunboats, and the poor creatures burst into tears of joy. This narrative is told exactly as I gathered it from the lips of those whose sufferings I describe; and so recently that they trembled with emotion while they recounted their trials.

Claim was instantly made upon the National commanders. It was represented to them that hundreds of good Union people were still clinging to the recollection of their country as it had been; that hundreds of others were indignant at the outrages put upon them, and wearied at the suffering imposed by the rebel tyranny. These people eagerly sought protection, which was, of course, afforded. Troops were landed, pickets thrown out, the town preserved, and the inhabitants allowed to return to their homes. On one night a return of the Regulators was apprehended, and the citizens applied for arms to defend themselves against the attack; even the women, in some instances, were known to seize arms, and watch all night, rather than submit again to the tyrants whose rule was so well known.

But the occupation of Jacksonville had not been intended, the seizure of some guns said to have been carried from Fernandina, was all that was aimed at in the expedition up the St. John's. When the inhabitants heard this, they became extremely anxious, asserted that their lives and property would be at once forfeited if our troops were withdrawn, and declared that they would follow the troops rather than be left behind. Such an appeal could not be put aside. Word was sent of it to Gen. Sherman, who visited the town in person; he was immediately waited upon by the most influential of the remaining citizens; they described the condition of the town during the past year, the destruction of its once flourishing trade, the forced enlistment of its young men, the suffering of all classes, and the culmination of its miseries, inflicted by the ravages of the Regulators. They proclaimed their anxiety for the restoration of the United States Government, and assured Gen. Sherman that a similar sentiment was wide-spread through this region of the State. During the interview, Capt. Stevens, of the *Ottawa*, arrived from an expedition up the St. John's, in the small steamer *Darlington*, recently captured, and in which he had sailed a hundred and twenty miles beyond Jacksonville. All along the route the people would come out, claiming protection, waving white flags from their houses, and declaring themselves heartily sick of the rebel rule. No opposition whatever had been made to his progress, which extended up to Dunn's Lake, where he found the steamer *St. Mary's* and the famous yacht *America*, both of which had been sunk by the rebels in anticipation of his coming. Word was also brought in that several of the rebel troops in the neighborhood had deserted, and were anxious to take the oath of allegiance.

The next day the citizens held a public meeting in the Court-house; about 100 men were present, said to be nearly all the men left in the town. The first words spoken were by Mr. Frazer: "Fellow-citizens, we are met here as loyal citizens of the United States of America. I take it that no one is here, who is not prepared to acknowledge his allegiance to the Union." He spoke earnestly, but only a few words. Mr. C. L. Robinson was called to the Chair, and his speech also was short, but full of meaning. These men felt that they were taking their lives in their hands, in thus openly avowing Union sentiments for the first time in Florida for more than a year. But there was no mincing matters. The whole tone of the meeting was determined, but not enthusiastic. The matter was too serious, but the unanimity was unmistakable. The resolutions and protest, which I append, were indorsed in the heartiest manner, and the meeting adjourned, to resume its movements in two or three days.

On the same day, Gen. Sherman issued this proclamation to the people of East Florida. There was no sort of collusion; there was no attempt made to influence these people. Gen. Sherman declined to be present at the meeting; he did not know what would be said or done beforehand; he did not issue his proclamation until the resolutions were sent to him, and after the meeting he made certain of the willingness of the people to stand firm in their allegiance. It was not attempted to induce the Floridians to return to the Union; the movement originated in themselves, and forced a response from the commanding General. After this he gave orders which will secure them safety, and probably lead to a spread of the sentiment so eagerly avowed. The citizens manifested the greatest satisfaction; invited the National officers to their houses and tables, introduced them to their families; the women and children turned out in the streets at evening parade, and every person who met a Union officer accosted him cordially. They seemed never tired of the endeavor to convince the Nationals that their loyalty was real. They insisted that the Union sentiment is shared by thousands of others; that many of the rebel troops are ready to desert; and, indeed, on one day that I was in Jacksonville a half a score came in from a neighboring camp, and took the oath of allegiance. The triangle formed by Fernandina, Baldwin and Jacksonville, is said to be especially full of loyal people. The whole population is represented to be suffering, and at least half of it anxious to be relieved from the results of the rebellion.

At St. Augustine nearly the entire population remained in their homes, and the Mayor of the place raised the American flag once more. National troops are stationed there, so that in the southernmost State of the entire Union, the loyal sentiment is found to exist in all its purity and fervor. It is even said that a Company of troops could readily be raised in Jacksonville to fight for the Stripes and Stars.

During Gen. Sherman's stay in Florida, a flag of truce was brought in by one Col. Hart, formerly a citizen of Jacksonville, and now an Aid of the rebel Governor. An open letter recommended its bearer to the "courtesies of a magnanimous civilized foe," so that the tone is changed since we were Northern Vandals. It would indeed be absurd for those who are driving innocent and inoffensive people from their homes, burning houses and plundering property, to berate the forces which extend protection and safety to all who offer it loyalty or submission.

In Jacksonville, headquarters are established in the mansion of Col. Sanderson, one of the prominent movers of the secession party in Florida, and gave the servants directions to offer the house to the Commanding Officer, left wines which were placed at our disposal, and evidently entertained a high opinion of the courtesies he should in consequence receive from a "magnanimous civilized foe." At Fernandina, Ex-Senator Yulee's house has been taken for headquarters; thus is the cup of retribution pressed to the lips of those who have brought upon the nation, and especially on their own portion of it, so bitter a draught of suffering.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

RUMORED ATTACK ON THE ISLANDS—CAPTURE OF NATIONAL OFFICERS—REBELS TAKEN PRISONERS—FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.

Hilton Head, Friday, March 28, 1862.

It was rumored here, a few days since, that the Secessionists intended to make an attack upon the several islands surrounding Hilton Head, but it is very doubtful whether such can be the fact. It is generally the opinion that they are collecting in this vicinity, and they are already greatly increased in numbers, but an attack upon any of these islands would be a forlorn hope, which they would not attempt. The rumor was started by two deserters, who managed to escape from Fort Pulaski, and make their way into our lines.

At North Edisto Island, two officers and a cotton agent have fallen into the hands of the rebels—Lieut.-Col. Bennett, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Lieut. Kirby, of the Forty-seventh, and Mr. Joseph Willis, a clerk of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Reynolds, who was in charge of the cotton. The party ventured out in a boat too near the mainland to reconnoitre, and were captured. In return, our troops have captured two men by the name of McGrau—father and son—together with a small schooner. They were taken on North Edisto Island, where they had come for the purpose of running off the negroes, and taking away other portable property. The schooner and owners belonged to Charleston, and the old man had with him a paper commissioning him to take all property, negroes, and all other chattels which he might find on the islands in the hands of the Yankees—he to receive one-half of the value of all he might rescue.

Twelve negroes arrived here last night from Castle Pinckney in a row-boat. They report that the South Carolinian officers still cling to the fond delusion that one Southerner can whip five Yankees, and still indulge in their usual amount of braggadocio.

THE OCCUPATION OF BRUNSWICK.

Official Reports to the Navy Department—The Town and its Defences Entirely Deserted—Reconnoissance to Darien—Sneaking Attack upon one of our Boats.

THE REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT.

Flagship Wabash,
Off St. Johns, Fla., March 19, 1862.

Sir: I had the honor to inform the Department, in my communication of the 13th inst., that I had dispatched a division of my force to Brunswick, under Commander S. W. Godon, consisting of the *Mohican*, the *Pocahontas*, and the *Potomska*.

These vessels crossed St. Simon's Bar on the 8th inst., and anchored at sundown within two miles of the forts commanding the channel.

On the following morning, Commander Godon, with his division, moved past the batteries, which he soon discovered had been abandoned, and immediately sent Lieut.-Commanding Balch, with three armed boats, to take possession of the battery on St. Simon's Island, and Lieut. Henry Miller, of the *Mohican*, with a suitable force, to take possession of the works on Jekyl Island.

On St. Simon's Island were two batteries, consisting of strong earthworks, and so arranged as to command the approach to St. Simon's Sound. There were twelve embrasures, and numerous well-constructed magazines. No arms were mounted, but a ten-inch solid shot was found near, to indicate the calibre of some of them.

On Jekyl Island were also two batteries, of much greater strength however. The one furthest seaward and commanding the main channel, was a bomb-proof work, constructed of palmetto logs, sand-bags and railroad iron, well supported and braced from the interior with massive timbers. It had mounted three casemated guns, though these, their carriages and all the ammunition had been removed.

The other battery, 500 yards landward, consisted of two casemates and an earthwork capable of mounting four guns, *en barbette*. A magazine and a hot-shot furnace were attached. Both St. Simon's and Jekyl Islands had been deserted.

After examining the batteries, the vessels passed up the Sound to Brunswick and anchored off the town. A fire was discovered near the wharf, which proved to be the Railroad dépôt and wharf, the work of the retiring soldiers.

Lieut.-Comdg. Balch, with a large force, covered by the guns of the *Potomska*, landed at Brunswick without any show of opposition, and hoisted the American flag on the Oglethorp House. The town was entirely deserted, and nearly all the property which could be removed, had been taken away. The lenses belonging to the Light-house at St. Andrew's and the Light-house at St. Simons, the latter building having been destroyed by the rebels, could not, after careful search, be discovered. The channel buoys for the river are still there, but out of place.

Proclamations were posted on some of the public buildings, urging the inhabitants to return to their homes, and promising protection to the property of all good citizens, and the landing party then returned to their vessels.

Nothing was removed from any of the houses, the men under Lieut. Balch, commanding, carefully abstaining from injuring or taking away the private effects of the inhabitants. I inclose a copy of Commander Godon's interesting report.

Very respectfully, &c.,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer.

Hon. Gideon Welles.

Flagship Wabash,
Off St. John's, Fla., March 21, 1862.

Sir: Since my last dispatch of the 19th inst., I have received another interesting report from Commander Godon, giving the details of a reconnoissance by the inland passage from Brunswick to Darien, a copy of which I inclose.

Commander Godon, with the *Pocahontas*, Lieutenant-Commanding Balch, and the *Potomska*, Acting Lieutenant-Commanding Watmough, with the launch and howitzer of the *Mohican*, in charge of Lieut. Miller, proceeded to open the interior communication between St. Simon's Sound and the Atamaha River. He soon encountered an obstruction, consisting of a double row of heavy piles, with their tops just above water at low tide. In a few hours a sufficient number were removed, and the *Pocahontas* and *Potomska* passed through, but had advanced only five miles further when another obstruction of the same kind was met with. After an unavoidable delay, owing to the rising of the tide, this also was removed, and both vessels entered the Altamaha, and as they turned into the river, two rebel steamers were seen moving off from the wharf at Darien, with full head of steam, rendering pursuit useless, particularly as the brasses of the *Potomska's* shaft bearing had broken, in a measure disabling that vessel.

Commander Godon learned from some contrabands who came off from shore, that Darien, like Brunswick, was deserted, a company of horsemen only remaining in the town, with the intention of firing the place should the steamers approach.

Owing to the crippled condition of the *Potomska* Commander Godon did not deem it advisable to push his reconnoissance further, and accordingly returned through the passage he had cleared to the anchorage at Brunswick. He visited a number of plantations on St. Simon's Island, but, with one exception, all were deserted. though some time previously 1,500 troops were quartered there.

Commander Godon speaks in warm terms of Lieut., Commanding Balch and Acting Lieut.-Commanding Watmough, as well as the officers and crews of all the vessels under his command, in which I heartily concur, desiring, however, to add my commendation of the zeal and ability of Commander Godon himself, in carrying out my views in reference to our occupation of this important section of the coast of Georgia.

Very respectfully, &c., S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer Commanding
Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy.

Flagship Wabash, off
St. Johns, Fla, March 20, 1861.

Sir: I have to inform the Department that I have heard, from Commander Gordon, of a dastardly and concealed attack made upon a boat's crew of the *Pocahontas*. As I have informed the Department, Lieut.-Commanding Balch visited the town of Brunswick without anywhere discovering an enemy.

A reconnoissance had also been made for some miles up Turtle Creek with the same results. The rebels apparently fled into the interior. On the afternoon of the 11th inst., Assistant-Surgeon A. C. Rhoads of the *Pocahontas*, by permission of his Commanding Officer, landed with a boat's crew near the town for the purpose of procuring some fresh beef for the ships. Having accomplished his object, the boat was returning to the *Pocahontas*, but had scarcely gone twenty yards from the beach, when they were suddenly fired upon by a body of rebels concealed in a thicket, and I regret to report that two men, John Wilson, ordinary seaman, and John Shuter, ordinary seaman, were instantly killed, and several wounded, one, William Delaney, mortally, and two seriously, viz.: Wm. Smith, second first-class fireman, and Edward Bonsall, coxswain. After the rebels had fired their first volley, they called out in most offensive language to "Surrender;" but this demand was refused by Dr. Rhoads, who, with the assistance of Acting Paymaster Kitchen and his wounded boat's crew, pulled as rapidly as they could toward the *Pocahontas*, the enemy continuing their fire. In a few minutes a shell from one of the 11-inch guns of the *Mohican* dropped among them, and quite near to another company of about 60 men, who were advancing rapidly. The rebels scattered and fled in all directions. Several shells were also fired at a locomotive and train observed in the distance, it is supposed with effect. Throughout this cowardly assault, Dr. Rhoads displayed great coolness and courage, and in his report of the occurrence, whilst commanding the crew generally, he especially mentions the bravery exhibited by Daniel Harrington, landsman, into which I shall make further inquiry. Inclosed are the reports of Commander Gordon, Lieutenant-commanding Balch, and Assistant-Surgeon Rhoads. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag-officer,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary Navy.

COMMANDER GORDON'S REPORT.

U. S. S. Mohican, off Brunswick, Ga.,
March 10, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order of March 5, I left Fernandina on the morning of the 8th, accompanied by the *Pocahontas*, Lieut.-Commanding Balch, and the *Potomska*, Acting Lieut.-Commanding Watmough, and crossed Fernandina bar with just water enough to comfortably float this ship. Made the best of my way to St. Simons' bar, and reached it at dead low water, passing it and getting into Simons' channel, through which I carried about 17 feet to within two miles of the forts, which we could plainly see commanding St. Simon's entrance. Here at sundown I anchored for the night. After dark I shifted the anchorage of the ship to alter the range of any guns that might be left in the batteries. At daylight I made preparations to pass the batteries, and at sunrise, weighed anchor and stood in. I soon discovered that the batteries were evidently abandoned, and anchored my little force inside, and beyond range of the guns, and made signal to land from the vessels.

Lieut.-Commanding Balch, of the *Pocahontas*, with three boats, took possession of the fort on St. Simon's Island, consisting of strong earthworks of considerable extent, and having had eleven guns mounted. Some solid 10-inch shot found in the fort would indicate the calibre of some of the guns there. I inclose a detailed report of the taking of that battery by Lieut.-Commanding Balch.

Lieut. Miller, of this ship, at the same time occupied the fort on Jekyl Island, which was, it seems, a much stronger position. It was a sand work, with five casemates finished, covered with railroad iron, and very well built, and two unfinished casemates, the iron rail ready to be put up. These two forts commanded the channel for a long distance, and their fire crossed the entrance, which is a mile or a little more wide. Once the batteries were passed they could offer but little difficulty, as in five minutes the guns of all the vessels could have enfiladed them, and could even fire directly in the rear. But they would have given a number of vessels severe trouble in getting beyond them. I inclose the report of Lieut. Miller, of the fort on Jekyl Island.

As soon as the boats returned, I went on the *Potomska*, and proceeded in her up the river to Brunswick. So soon as we opened the town to view, a heavy fire commenced, and at the same moment I perceived the railroad cars moving at full speed in the woods. I at once determined to bring up the ships and myself off the town, in the hopes of preventing, by my presence, the place from being burned, and at once returned to the *Potomska*, as I had the pilot with me. Both the *Mohican* and *Pocahontas* were under way before I reached them, and we proceeded to Brunswick, off which place I anchored as the sun went down.

The cars had returned, but again started at our approach. The *Pocahontas* anchored opposite the town, but outside of Buzzard Roost Island, the *Potomska* still higher up, and her guns commanded the railroad beyond the town. The following morning I sent the *Potomska* into the branch opposite the town. Neither this ship nor the *Pocahontas* can well get in, as at high water but twelve feet of water was found in the bulkhead, and between the wharf and Buzzard Roost Island the river is but about 400 feet wide.

With the *Potomska*, Lieut. Balch took charge of a landing party, consisting of 25 marines from this ship and the *Pocahontas*, and the two 12-pounder guns, with 40 riflemen from the different vessels, landed and hoisted the flag. The place was deserted, and most of the furniture of the houses removed. Still there was much private property about, some in scows on the wharf, ready to be removed. After a careful examination of such buildings as might be supposed to contain public property, and a careful survey was had, I visited the town and then directed the command to retire into the ship, having posted a notice, urging the inhabitants to return, and promising protection to all property for all good citizens. I inclose Lieut. Balch's report of his landing, &c. Nothing in the place was touched by the landing party, and such houses as were not open were not even entered. I sincerely hope that some good citizens at least may be found willing to resume their homes under my public notice, and I shall not allow the place to be visited except on duty.

The fire we noticed was the work of the retiring soldiers, and proved to be the railroad dépôt and wharf. The lenses belonging to the lighthouses were not found. The channel buoys are in the river, but out of place, and the lighthouse destroyed.

The town is closely surrounded by woods, is generally well built, and extends over a considerable space. Several contrabands have come on board. Soldiers are said to be in the woods, not very distant, and most of the inhabitants are said to be 14 or 16 miles back, encamped. I have sent the *Pocahontas* and *Potomska* up the river as far as they could go to reconnoitre. There is a schooner of considerable size on the stocks, unfinished. Fires have been burning about us, but I believe it is the brush being consumed. Nor have I noticed, as far as the people are concerned, that they are willing to follow the advice of Messrs. Toombs and Cobb, by placing the torch in the hands of the children to consume their property. All that is done in that way seem to be done by the order of military commanders, who, having no local interest in the neighborhood of their command, have the heroism to consume the property in which they have no immediate interest. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. GODON,
Commander and Senior Officer.
To Flag-officer S. F. Dupont, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

United States Steamer Mohican,
St. Simon's Island, March 16, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 13th inst. I started in the *Potomska*, accompanied by the *Pokahontas*, with the launch and howitzer of this ship in charge of Lieut. Miller in tow, and proceeded through the inland passage toward the Altamaha River.

I had heard that there were one or two rebel steamers at Darien, and I hoped that I might get possession of them. About five miles from the anchorage at this place, and where I had left the *Mohican*, between the batteries we found, as I had learned from contrabands, that the river was staked entirely across. We reached the spot at low water, and found a double row of heavy piles, with their heads just above water. I at once got to work with both vessels, and in a few hours hauled enough out of each row to allow a passage for both vessels—say forty feet—and here for the first time I learned that about five miles beyond another obstruction of the same kind had been placed. We reached the second difficulty at midnight, placed our hawser as the tide was rising, but unfortunately the hawser disengaged itself from the pile, and in the night, with the rising tide, we could not find them to go on with the fork, and my hope of passing through during the night was lost. My object was to get into the river so as to make a dash up to Darien by early daylight. We, however, worked hard that day, and by 12 o'clock got through this last obstruction. Between the two obstructions midways, a battery had been built of mud, with the seeming object of firing at the vessels employed in removing the piles, but which could not be observed from those vessels. As we passed the second obstruction and turned the river, we saw the steamers moving off from the wharf at Darien, with full head of steam, going up the Altamaha River.

At sundown I anchored both vessels at Doboy Island, passing, to reach that spot, which is on the Altamaha River, through Mud River at high water, with just twelve feet. We remained that day at Doboy, the wind blowing quite a gale from S. W. to W. As I had lost all hope of the capture of the steamers, and observing several large fires in the neighborhood of Darien, I determined to proceed no further at this time, more particularly as I found that the brasses of the *Potomska's* shaft bearing had broken, and I feared she might become disabled. I had indeed accomplished my object, which was to open the inland passage to Darien and if the *Potomska* had not been in what I feer a crippled condition I should have placed her at Doboy, which commands the river outlet, or at Sapelow Island, which commands the entire entrance to the Altamaha and the inland passage to Savannah. Darien has been deserted as was Brunswick; this we learned from some contrabands who came off to us; a company of horsemen only remaining in town, with the intention of firing the place should we approach it. * * I have been from one end of St. Simon's Island to the other. But one white man is I saw him. He is with his aged mother and little child. He had never been in the army, refused to leave his house, and was in mortal dread of our coming, as the military had informed him that we came for the purpose of destroying even the women and children. We procured beef for the vessels at his plantation, for which we paid the price he asked, and furnished the family with some articles, such as coffee, salt, &c., which articles they had not even seen for months. We stopped at one or two other plantations on our way back; all were deserted, but had been tenanted by the military at various times, for as late as November, some 1,500 troops were quartered on St. Simon's. We found some of the places to contain large quantities of cattle, and at Kind's plantation, not three miles from this anchorage, we counted some fifty head near where we landed. All the blacks have been removed from St. Simons, and at Doboy we met the only negro seen, who was old, and alone on the place. He had been the father of thirteen children, but he informed me that every one had been sold as they reached about 18 years of age, and as he graphically expressed it "*for pocket money for his master.*" Your orders did not embrace the reconnoissance I have just made, and which has caused a delay of several days in communicating to you my progress to Brunswick. I hope, however, you will approve my conduct in the matter. I have now cleared the passage to Darien from inside, which can be performed rapidly by gunboats of ten feet draft. The draft of the *Pocahontas* and *Potomska* is rather great, as they might be caught and delayed for higher tides.

I now beg leave, Sir, to express myself in warm terms of commendation for the energy and skill of Lieutenant-Commanding Balch and Acting Lieut.-Commanding Watmough, and for the aid they have rendered me in the active work we have been engaged in for the last eight days; and I take equal pleasure in mentioning the cheerfulness in the work of the officers and crews of the three vessels engaged. I have the honor to be, &c.,

S. W. GODON, Commander.
Flag-Office S. J. Dupont, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A Scoundrelly Message from Jeff. Davis.

Prisoners Released on Parole Expected to Fight Again.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 1.

The *Tribune's* special, dated Cairo, 1st, says Memphis papers of the 27th, and a Charleston *Mercury*, of the 22d ult., had been received.

President Davis, in secret session, had advised the Confederate Congress that the prisoners released by the Yankee Government upon parole should be *absolved from their oath, and allowed to take part in the approaching struggle for independence.* He urged it as retaliation for the *infamous and reckless breach of faith exhibited by Lincoln in the exchange of prisoners.*

Attempts are being made to raise troops by conscription. Editors and compositors are not to be enrolled, except for local duty.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 29th, referring to the gallantry of Capt. Rucker, in defence of the battery at Island No. 10, says:

"One single battery has thus far sustained the brunt of the bombardment, repulsing the Federal gunboats, and sending one of them back to Cairo, crippled, for repairs."

The *Appeal* says:

"The recent reverses of the Confederate army are nerving them with new faith, confidence and hope, and it entertains no doubt of the ultimate success of the cause.

Van Dorn and Jeff. Thompson are concentrating a large force at Pocahontas, Ark., preparatory to an attack upon the Federals at New-Madrid, that Gen. Pope will be compelled to evacuate.

"No damage had been done at Island No. 10 up to Wednesday, but the Confederates have sunk two Federal gunboats. The works at Fort Pillow have been completed. Gen. Pope is building flatboats at New-Madrid, so transport his trops across the river to the Tennessee shore."

"In Mississippi the planters are piling their cotton, ready for firing."

Gen. Pillow had gone to Richmond.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated 26th, says the Confederate steamer *Vanderbilt* foundered at sea, with all on board.

The *Appeal* is issued on a half sheet.

In view of the scarcity of lead, it suggests that the lining of tea-chests be run into bullets.

The ladies of Charleston are contributing their jewels, silver spoons, watches and money to build a gunboat.

The *Mercury* and *Appeal* contain extensive extracts from Northern journals, but no important military news.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Force at Union City Attacked and Dispersed.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF SPOILS CAPTURED.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 1.

A special to the Chicago *Journal*, from Cairo, April 1, says:

Col. Buford, yesterday, accompanied by the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second Illinois, and a part of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, from near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, under Col. Hey, made a descent upon Union City, after a forced march of thirty miles, and fell upon the rebel encampment at 7 oclock in the morning, dispersing the entire force stationed there, under Clay and King, consisting of both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction.

Several of the enemy were killed and a number taken prisoners.

A large amount of spoils was captured, including 150 wagons, filled with commissary and quartermaster's stores, &c.

Our loss is one man killed from an explosion in burning a tent.

The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

IMPORTANT FROM PRICE'S ARMY.

Price and Van Dorn Moving Eastward Toward Memphis.

Rolla, Mo., Tuesday, April 1.

Letters from our army in the Southwest say, information has been received there that the rebels under Generals Price and Van Dorn are moving toward Memphis, in response to a call from Gen. Beauregard for help, and all the rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee, for a great and desperate struggle.

News From California.

San Francisco, Saturday, March 29.

Arrived 25th, ship *Sierra Nevada*, New-York; *S. Gildersleeve*, Shields; bark *Morse*, Havre; 26th, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama; ship *Elvira*, Cardiff; 27th, ships *Camden*, Bordeaux; *Syren*, Boston; 28th, ship *Virginia*, Liverpool.

Sailed 25th, ship *Skylark*, Hong Kong; 27th, ship *Mancart*, Callao.

NEWS FROM THE ADVANCE.

Results of a Reconnoissance to the Rappahannock.

Probable Strength of the Rebel Force.

SEVERAL NATIONAL OFFICERS CAPTURED.

A Portion of Gen. Banks' Corps at Manassas.

Washington, Tuesday, April 1.

A correspondent of the Times, just in from the front of the army, reports that prisoners, taken in the recent reconnoissance to the Rappahannock, state that the rebel force in that vicinity consists of eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

Gen. Ewell, of Drainesville notoriety, was in command. On the return of our forces to Warrenton Junction, several stragglers, who, contrary to strict orders, left the main column and wandered beyond the lines, were captured by rebel scouts following in our rear.

Being well acquainted with every bypath, and in many instances disguised as farmers, the rebels hover around the outskirts of our army, and frequently succeed in picking up small parties of our men who, contrary to commands, go out on foolhardy foraging expeditions.

The names of those thus captured are as follows: Major Von Steinhause, Capt. Botticher and Capt. Camp, of the Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers; Assistant-Surgeon Williams, of the First New-York Artillery; Privates, John Kesler, Jacob Kesler, Joseph Yager and Peter Kempt, of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers: Adjt. Lumbard, Sergeant-Major Kawworth: Privates, Tobias Le Clair, Herman Kroeber, W. W. Wilson, and W. W. Cay, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

The Union forces will, to-day, occupy the village of Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier County, and the former home of Ex-Congressman Billy Smith.

A portion of Gen. Banks' corps arrived at Manassas yesterday, after a tedious march from Winchester. They fell in with no portion of the enemy on the way.

Lieut.-Col. Clayfish and Capt. Koeing, in encountering a rebel scouting force, killed two of the enemy's officers, whose horses were brought into our camp.

Capt. Newstadter was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Shots are frequently exchanged between pickets or scouting parties.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday, and thirty wagon loads of forage captured.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SPELL OF STRATEGY—ITS OPERATION ON THE REBEL MIND—A SKETCH OF GEN. RUFUS KING AND HIS COMMAND.

Washington, Monday, March 31, 1862.

Our nation has recently discovered a cabalistic word, which acts upon its restless spirit like a charm. It dispels all doubts, silences all inquiry, consoles us in defeat, and doubles our delight in the hour of victory. STRATEGY—there is a spell for you! No one knows what it means, but that matters not. The very vagueness of the word enhances its power. Let the popular mind chafe and fret as it will, it but dashes itself against this dead, indefinite wall—beyond it is impossible to go. It will, perhaps, be remembered by the reader, that shortly after the fall of Lexington it was telegraphed from St. Louis that military men there regarded the occurrence as rather an advantage to our arms than otherwise. The unmilitary mind was seized with a spirit of inquiry, and demanded how this could be; the answer came back—vague and veiled as from a Delphic oracle—STRATEGY. Everyone was satisfied. St. Louis might have fallen the next day; Washington might have been surrendered to the advance of Beauregard without a gun fired in its defence, and still not a loyal heart would have beat uneasily. Behold, we would have complacently said, the superior strategy of our Generals!

The rebels have stumbled upon the same spell. I learn that many of the rank and file were disposed to grumble at the evacuation of Manassas. To their illogical minds the thing looked like a retreat, an ignominious one. But the Generals winked slyly at the disaffected and said: "This is a strategical movement; thus we shall draw the enemy into our mountain fastnesses, and then he is done for." Like oil upon the waters this soft answer turned away the wrath of the Chivalry—the Pelican ceased to agitate its feathers, the Palmetto bowed graceful acquiescence. Still further the generals revealed themselves. The Yankees have taken Forts Henry and Donelson, said they. Island No. 10 will soon be surrendered; everything goes bravely in accordance with our plans. Undoubtedly the rebel camp was content.

But there are always some unbelievers. I have heard some irreverent souls, even here in the city of faith, declare that strategy was only another name for humbug. They sneer at the folds of the anaconda, they class the reptile with the serpent occasionally seen off Boston Harbor, and reported by the natives to credulous mariners. I have even heard one old sceptic to-day, assert his belief that there was no such fish. They point to the campaigns of Napoleon, who was never so delighted as when he found himself opposed to eminent strategical generals. Under such circumstances he always considered victory sure, and was enabled to make plans accordingly. It was fine fun he had with strategists at Austerlitz, say they; easy work he made with them at Marengo.

There is a faint possibility that a shadow of truth perches on the side of these cavillers. It is not absolutely certain that the enemy will in all cases run into the traps you set for him. The opponents of Napoleon always calculated his movements according to strategical rules; he invariably disappointed them by not laying out any definite plans, but acting as common sense and circumstances on the moment dictated. The consequence was, that his plans were never revealed to the enemy; he was never embarrassed by any coiling complications. He used to move like lightning, flashing and striking at the same moment. The bolt always fell before warning thunder was heard. Had the folds of an anaconda enveloped him he would probably have "cut it in two in several places." But Napoleon was a General, not a strategist.

The complaining spirits of whom mention has been made complain that when we force the enemy to an evacuation we force them to carry off everything with them, cannon, provisions, tents, spoons, and all

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The work on the frigate *Roanoke* progresses very satisfactorily. The energies of the Navy-yard seem concentrated on this vessel, and she will be completed as early as the resources of the yard will allow. It is said that the contract for the manufacture of the *Roanoke's* armor-plates has been divided among several firms, so that the armor may be ready without any avoidable delay.

The propeller *Sachem*, which left the yard a short time since, has been transferred to the revenue service, and her officers have been distributed among other vessels.

The propeller *Uncas*, which left the yard about the same time as the *Sachem*, is now in Baltimore, repairing and fitting out. She will go into active service in the place of the *Sachem*.

An alteration has been made in the armament of the purchased gunboats *Somerset* and *Fort Henry*. Instead of carrying rifled Parrott guns fore-and-aft, they will carry 9-inch Dahlgrens, and are, therefore, more formidably armed. They have not been put into commission yet, in consequence of a scarcity of qualified sailors. There are plenty of landsmen on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, but a draft of 250 sailors sent to Cairo, Ill., has sadly thinned the number of disposable blue-jackets.

The propeller *Huntsville* has discharged her powder, and will be floated alongside the wharf as soon as possible.

The schooners *Henrietta* and *Thomas Holcombe* sailed from the yard yesterday, the former for Hatteras Inlet, and the latter for Ship Island.

The following is a correct list of the officers on duty at the Marine Barracks:

Capt. and Commandant, A. Garland; Lieut. C. Haywood, Lieuts. W. H. Parker, W. B. McKean, N. L. Nokes and H. J. Bishop.

The enlisted men number two hundred and forty-two, as follows: Sergeants, 19; corporals, 12; musicians, 9; and privates, 202.

The pay-rolls were made up yesterday, for the first quarter of 1862, and it is expected that their pay will be forthcoming immediately. The Marine guard of the *Roanoke* hope to sign their accounts to-day, and be settled with for their cruise in that frigate.

The battalion of Marines attached to Commodore Dupont's fleet has returned to the Washington Navy-yard.

A detachment of recruits enlisted in Utica for the First Infantry, arrived here on Monday, and were transferred to Governor's Island.

Upward of one-third of the officers in the regular army are graduates of West Point, the total number being 642. Seven of the eleven general officers are West Pointers. In the higher branches of the army, that is, the Adjutant-General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, and the Ordnance Department, there are 204 officers, of whom 178 are graduates. In the artillery regiments, more than half the officers are West Pointers; while in the old infantry regiments, 135 out of 326, and, in the new infantry regiments, only 61 out of 503 officers, are West Pointers. In the cavalry regiments, the proportion of graduates is 77 to 204. None of the 144 Surgeons are graduates; all the Inspectors-General are, and all but two of the Commissaries of Subsistence.

The steam propeller *Huntsville*, Commander C. Price, arrived at the Yard on Monday morning, from Key West. She was one of the first steamers fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for blockading purposes, and has been on that service about eleven months. She brings the crew of the captured schooner *Magnolia*, which was taken by the United States steamers *Brooklyn* and *South Carolina*, and which has arrived here for sale, having been condemned at Key West.

Turkish Baths.

It is somewhat mortifying in this age of the world for a Christian to be forced to take lessons of a Turk in the matter of "cleanliness, which is next to Godliness," but as John Bull, who seldom patterns after anybody but himself, has condescended to introduce the Turkish bath into his dominions, and suffers himself to be scrubbed by a *Tellak*, while he extols the manipulation, it certainly cannot be amiss in Brother Jonathan, the father of a nation of "unwashed Democrats," to follow so illustrious an example. The praises bestowed upon the Turkish bath by the British soldiers, on their return from the Crimean campaign, have led to the formation of a Turkish Bath Company in London, with a capital of half a million dollars, and the result is said to have been entirely successful, both in a pecuniary, popular and sanitary point of view. We have received the prospectus of a similar Company about being organized here, though with a much smaller capital, and from the names of the parties engaged in the enterprise, we have no doubt that it will meet with equal success. Among the Board of Directors are: Dr. Valentine Mott, Wm. C. Bryant, Ex-Mayor Tiemann, Charles King, C. Godfrey Gunther, A. W. Bradford, and others of not less note. The institution is to be managed by Prof. C. Oscanyan, a native of Constantinople. The peculiar merits of the Turkish bath, and its *modus operandi*, are thus set forth in the circular:

"The real end to be attained by bathing is the purification of the skin from the deposits of insensible perspiration.

The peculiar substance which closes up the pores of the skin cannot be removed by simple immersion in soap and water; for, like most other greasy substances, it is composed of solid and liquid, or stearne and olein, the liquid part of which may, in a chemical combination, be absorbed by the water, but the skin will still remain clogged up. Seeing the futility of the process of immersion, many have supposed that a profuse perspiration excited by fumigation, vaporization, &c., would carry off these deposits, by which process, however, the liquid portion only is removed, and the system reduced to a state of perfect exhaustion. The Russians, upon the same principle, suppose that these deposits of insensible perspiration are effectually removed by their own peculiar style of bathing, which consists in inducing a free perspiration and suddenly checking it, repeating the process indefinitely. The solid particles which clog up the pores cannot be exuded by any spasmodic action of the skin itself, nor are they carried off in a state solution, and the tendency of repeated transpiration is only to debilitate the system. It is evident that some other process is needed to accomplish the desired object. The real philosophy of purifying the skin is only displayed in the Turkish mode of bathing.

In a Turkish bath, the body is subjected to a moderate degree of heat in an atmosphere of more or less humidity. The first object is to excite perspiration, and the degree of heat necessary varies in different individuals; but the transition from a less to a more heated atmosphere is gradual, and the bather also gradually becomes acclimated, so that there is no feeling of oppression by those who know how to use the bath. In most cases, in eight or ten minutes the necessary degree of perspiration is produced, which, by the way, should never be checked by any current of air or sudden transition into a different atmosphere, nor should a single drop of water be applied to the skin. The pores being sufficiently relaxed, the principal process of the bath begins, which is the application of a gentle friction to the surface of the skin, for which purpose a soft mitten of raw silk is used by the attendant, who gently rubs the whole surface of the body, thus causing the solid matter in the pores to exude in so substantial a form that no one who has the use of sight or feeling can doubt the removal of the deposits. These manipulators or *Tellaks*, as they are called in the East, use peculiar dexterity and gentleness in their operation, which render their services highly acceptable and agreeable. They have the knack of making one particle adhere with another, till those who have been ever satisfied with the purity of their corporeal frames, are utterly shocked to see themselves covered with little rolls of human vermicelli! Now, for the first time, water and soap are freely applied, and the process of the bathing is completed.

There is no feeling of exhaustion after a Turkish bath; on the contrary, the skin being relieved from all extraneous matter, the person seems to inhale fresh life and vigor through every pore, and the whole body seems to have acquired new elasticity. And this process of cleansing is so thorough, that it does not ordinarily require to be repeated more than once a month. Philosophically and physically this style of bathing surpasses every other, and it is the only process by which to attain real cleanliness, and to restore or preserve health.

In a medical point of view, nothing seems more highly essential than this same style of bathing. The number of diseases for which the Turkish bath is recommended, even by professional men, is so large, that it would seem to be a general specific. 'There can be no doubt,' observes an eminent English physician, 'that its virtues are very great in all cases where there is a vitiated condition of the blood, arising from a languid condition of the skin and circulation, or any specific poison lurking within it.'

New-York affords unusual facilities for this style of bath. Our flow of water is abundant, and the means to establish such an institution are as attainable as in England. Besides, we can avail ourselves of mechanical inventions for warming and ventilating which have never been introduced into the East, and would greatly simplify the construction. By the use of steam pipes the degree of heat could be so regulated that the same apartment might serve as calidarium and tepidarium, or the bath-rooms in private houses be converted into Turkish baths. And an Oriental civil engineer who is thoroughly conversant with all its details, having built one of the best baths in Constantinople, is now in New-York. The only desideratum would be the *Tellaks*, or manipulators; these can be obtained, both male and female, from Turkey."

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Decisions were rendered in the following cases:

The United States vs. The Schooner Sarah and Caroline.

The Same vs. The Schooner Henry Middleton.

The Same vs. The Schooner Gipsey.

The Same vs. The Schooner Capt. Spedden.

The Same vs. The Schooner Garonne.

The Same vs. The Schooner Venus.

The Same vs. The Sloop Express.

The Same vs. The Steamboat Henry Lewis.

Decrees of forfeiture and condemnation were ordered in all these cases.

The United States vs. The Cargo of the Ship Thomas Watson.—Reference ordered to take further proof.

The United States vs. The Schooner Louisa Agnes and Cargo.—Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Claimants allowed ten days to obtain monition against the naval captors for alleged misconduct.

The United States vs. The Cargo of the Schooner Joseph H. Trone.—Motion of claimants to file new claim granted on terms.

The United States vs. The Schooner Ned.—Share of the vessel forfeited, as owned by residents of insurrectionary States.

We shall publish notes of the decisions as fast as we can make room for them.

Post-Nuptial Settlement by John Jacob Astor on His Grand-daughter—Marriage, as a "Valuable Consideration."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Francis Morris vs. Margaret Astor Ward.—The question in this case (which was stated in the Times of Feb. 10, when decision was reserved) was whether Samuel Ward took by descent from his son, William Samuel Ward, an estate in fee simple in certain lots at the foot of Fourteenth-street in this City, or only an estate for life. The property was settled by John Jacob Astor upon his grand-daughter, Emily Astor, (daughter of William B. Astor,) a few days after her marriage with Samuel Ward. The deed of settlement declared the consideration to be *one dollar* and natural love and affection. The lots in question were settled upon Mrs. Ward for her life, with remainder to her issue, in fee. Mrs. Ward died in 1841, leaving two children, Margaret Astor Ward and William Samuel Ward. The latter died shortly after his mother, and the question was, what estate did his father take in the son's moiety of the lands. It appeared that Samuel Ward, upon the death of his son, assumed only to take an estate for life in the lots. During his absence in California, his daughter brought an action against him, and caused the estate to be sold to pay the father's share of taxes, and other expenses incident to the lots. She was a minor at the time, and her grandfather, Wm. B. Astor, who was her guardian, conducted the suit on her behalf. The title of Mr. Ward appeared to have been vested nominally in Mrs. Mary Griffin, who was also made a defendant in the suit. Morris became the purchaser under the judgment, and afterward, for the benefit of Ward, procured a conveyance from Mrs. Griffin of whatever estate she might hold for the life of Samuel Ward, which was sold under the judicial proceedings. Being thus invested with the claim, he asked for a decree that he was entitled in fee simple, and not merely for the life of Ward.

The defence was that the defendant's father, having in the first instance claimed only an estate for life, was now stopped from setting up any further title. To this the plaintiff replied that the claim was made by mistake, and that in equity, it was no bar to a claim purchased on the true state of the title, he being willing to account and pay up, so as to place the defendant in the same position as she would have been if the mistake had not been made.

One of the points raised by the appellants, was, that by the statute of descents, as amended by the act of 1830, which reads: "In case the intestate shall die without lawful descendants, and leaving a father, then the inheritance shall go to such father, unless the inheritance came to the intestate on the part of his mother, and such mother be living; but if such mother be dead, the inheritance descending on her part shall go to the father for life, &c.

That the expressions used in this chapter only apply to cases where the inheritance came by devise, gift or descent, by the parent referred to, and that the consideration of one dollar in the conveyance from John Jacob Astor to his granddaughter, was a valuable consideration, and the transfer cannot be considered a gift.

It was further raised that as John Jacob Astor promised, before the marriage took place, that he would make the above-mentioned settlement upon his grand-daughter upon her marriage, the settlement must be regarded as having been made in pursuance and performance of that promise, and, therefore, that the estates conveyed by the settlement were so conveyed in *consideration of marriage*.

That marriage was a valuable consideration, and that a conveyance for a valuable consideration was not a gift."

The Court now held, Clerke J., that the inheritance in question did not come to William Samuel Ward by devise or descent, but that it came to him by gift from John Jacob Astor; and Astor, being a relative of the blood of the mother, the property came to William Samuel Ward "on the part" of the mother, and, consequently, goes to the father for life, according to our laws regulating descents, as provided by the Revised Statutes.

In respect to the marriage settlement claimed in this case, and concerning marriage as a "valuable consideration," the Court held the following language:

"Marriage, no doubt, constitutes a valuable consideration, and a settlement made after marriage, in pursuance of marriage articles, to make provision for the wife and issue, is not fraudulent; and in this case the wife and children become purchasers themselves.

But this relates to what is truly a marriage settlement—that is, a settlement made between the husband, on the one part, and the trustees of the wife, or the wife herself, on the other, either before marriage or after marriage, pursuant to ante-nuptial articles. The husband himself is an essential party to such a settlement, either to secure the wife's property to her or her issue, free from any claims or interference on the part of the husband, or the husband secures his own property for the benefit of his wife or her issue. In the case before us the husband had no participation whatever in the settlement. He gave nothing; he secured nothing; he settled nothing; he promised nothing. He was a possible beneficiary, no doubt; but he had no more to do with the transaction than the issue contemplated in the deed, who were yet unborn. He did nothing whatever which could be tortured into a consideration, moving from him, that could have induced John Jacob Astor to convey this property. I know that prior to the marriage, Mr. Astor spoke to his son, William B. Astor, of a settlement on his daughter, Emily; and the latter, on learning from the father of Samuel Ward that the marriage would be agreeable to him, informed him that his father, John Jacob Astor, proposed to make a settlement on Emily Astor. But it was not required, or mentioned, as a condition or consideration of the marriage, that any settlement should be made. Nor was Mr. Ward consulted in relation to the intended settlement. Indeed, he had nothing to say or do in relation to it; it was not intended that he should be a party to it, even in the capacity of a trustee, or that he should have the slightest control over the property, or connection with it in any capacity whatever. If Samuel Ward were to derive any advantage from it, it would be indirect or incidental. Certainly no benefit moving from him was ever hinted at as forming the consideration, or a part of the consideration, of this settlement. If he had anything to do with it, it was in the form of benefit to and not from him. He did not even know of the intended generosity of John Jacob Astor until after he proposed for his grand-daughter, and was accepted. There is not a particle of proof that this marriage was the consideration, though it may have been the occasion of the settlement."

The judgment below, and the order making an extra allowance, were affirmed, with costs.

Justice Leonard concurred.

Justice Ingraham concurred, except as to the extra allowance, as to which he dissented.

James T. Brady for appellants; Daniel Lord for respondents.

The Hackley Contract Injunction—No Cause yet shown.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. Hackley, the Messrs. Hope and Robert T. Haws.—This was the return to the order to the defendants Hackley and the Messrs. Hope, directing them to satisfy the Court concerning the allegation of the plaintiff, that they pocketed all the profits of the contract, and refused to account to him, the plaintiff, who claimed to be a party interested in the contract, and entitled to a share. It will be remembered that the Comptroller was ordered to pay no more money until this was done. Counsel for the defence not being ready, the argument was postponed until Saturday next, upon their stipulation to serve a copy of all the papers to be used in opposition, the day before hearing, on the plaintiff's counsel.

Edwin James and Thos. Dunphy for plaintiff; S. B. Garvin for Hackley; P. G. C. Clark for the Messrs. Hope; H. H. Anderson for the Comptroller.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Alonzo A. Alvord, George A. Vroom, Jane McClelland, Ichabod Price and Sarah Ann Harmony were now admitted to probate. They contained nothing of interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Caroline Jones vs. Robert Jones.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Knape vs. Elwanger.—Motion to discontinue costs denied, with $7 costs of opposing.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Wilkins et al. vs. Platt, &c.—The refusal of the clerk to adjust the bills of cost in favor of the defendant was correct.

Bininger, &c. vs. Barker; Schlos vs. Wohltman; Bininger vs. Hutchingson.—Order granted in these cases.

Caroline E. Schenck vs. George E. Schenck.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 1, 1862.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93	200	Cum. Coal Pref.	8
64,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	93	13	N. Y. Central R.	82⅛
20,000	do.....b30	93⅛	5	do.	82⅝
500	do.	93⅛	300	do.....b30	82¾
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	86¾	150	do.....s30	82⅝
1,000	do.	87	250	do.	82¾
1,000	Trs. 73-10 ₩c. Notes	99⅞	200	Erie Railway	37
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90.b30	56⅞	100	do.....s10	37
6,000	do.	56¾	150	do.....s30	37
5,000	do.	56½	50	do.....s60	36⅞
6,000	Mo St. 6s.....b15	51⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.....s10	61⅜
23,000	do.	51¼	250	do.	61⅛
5,000	do.....s60	51⅛	100	do.....b5	61⅜
2,000	New-York Cen. 6s	95½	100	do.	61⅜
2,000	Erie 2d m., ex.'64.	100	100	do.....b30	61⅛
1,000	Ill. C. R. B. ex. in.	90⅛	100	Hudson River R.	36
2,000	C. & Tol S. F. B.	85	200	Ill. Central R. Scrip	62
2,000	N. J. C. 1st m.	104⅛	450	do.	61¾
8	Am. Ex. Bank	89¾	50	do.....s60	61⅛
10	Park Bank	101	100	do.....b10	61⅝
155,000	Amer. Gold	101⅞	100	do.	61⅝
10,000	do.....s10.	101⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	17¼
50,000	do.....s60	101⅞	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	68
60,000	do.....b60.	102	50	do.....s60	67⅞
60,000	do.....b30.	102	240	Clev. & Tol. R.	46
20	Penn. Coal Co.	81	400	do.....btw	46
50	Pac Mail St. Co.s30	97	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	55¾
50	do.....b30	97¼	20	do.....b30	55⅝
50	do.....s30	97¼	200	do.	55⅞
115	do.	97⅛	50	do.....s10	55⅞
50	do.....b15	97¼	75	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	24
210	do.	97¼	200	do.	24¼
50	do.....s30	97⅛	10	Del., L. & W. R.	82

SECOND BOARD.

1,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Reg..	93	30	Metropolitan Bank..	96
29,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou..	93	100	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	83
5,000	do.....b30	93	50	do.....s15	82⅞
10,000	do.....b10	93	200	do.	83
15,000	do.....b30	93⅛	200	Erie Railway	37⅛
5,000	U. S 5s. '71 Reg	87	200	do.....b15	37⅛
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes.....Small	99⅞	1,300	Erie R. Prefd...s3	61¾
5,000	Missouri St.6s.b30	51⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	12⅛
1,000	do.	51⅛	50	Mich. Central R.s10	55⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	95⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd S.	46¼
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103¾	50	do.....b30	46⅛
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c. 1st M. S. F. C'vt. Bs. ex int.	99⅛	5	Panama R...ex div.	120
5,000	Chic.&N.W.2dM.	16⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	61⅞
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	77⅛	150	do.....s10	61⅞
90,000	Amer. Gold	102	200	Clev. & Tol. R....b30	46⅛
10,000	do.....b30.	102¼	10	do.	46
110,000	do.....b30.	102⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	56
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	97⅛	100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	25
50	do.....b10	97⅛	125	do.	25⅛
			50	Chic., Burl. & Q. R.	61¼
			50	do.....b30	61⅛
			50	do.....b60	61⅛

TUESDAY, April 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange leaves off this afternoon at an advance of ⅛@½ ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares, on the prices of Monday afternoon. The Government Stocks continued to rule at 93@92⅞ ₩ cent. through the early part of the day, and the sellers were pressing both contracts ahead and cash parcels at these rates. But in the afternoon the demand sympathized with the improved feeling in the rest of the market, and a prominent operator came in for $250,000 at 93 ₩ cent. Other purchases, to the amount of $60,000 or $80,000, were made at the same figure. New-York Central Shares reached 83 ₩ cent., and Erie Common Shares, 37½ ₩ cent. The Western Stocks were done at a corresponding advance, 1,000 Shares of Galena being sold at 68¼ ₩ cent., and 46⅛ bid for Toledo. Both the Michigan roads were firmer, and a portion of yesterday's heavy decline in Illinois Central was recovered. Among the Border State Stocks, Missouris were steady, while Tennessees were weak. The demand for Pacific Mail continues steady at 97¼@97½ ₩ cent., and for Panama 120 ₩ cent., ex dividend, was paid.

The Street appears to have tired of waiting for Army news, and the dullness of the past few days, growing out of the suspense on this subject, is gradually wearing off. The fresh speculation in Gold carried up the price to 102 ₩ cent., at which there were considerable transactions at the close of the day. Exchange was rather less firm than yesterday, closing for the Boston mail at 112@112¼ ₩ cent. Money is in easy supply, at 6@7 ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $875,000 on the 1st April interest on 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds. The general feeling in the Stock and Money market, at the close of the day, was decidedly firmer than yesterday. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending April 1, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,068,734	$3,295,963	$2,320,060
Previously reported	18,777,860	30,372,653	30,286,080
Since January 1	$20,846,594	$33,668,616	$32,606,140

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	State of New-York	80
Merchants'	94	Commerce	85½
Merchants', scrip	93½	Mech. Banking Ass'n	82
Mechanics'	100	Broadway	127
Union	92	Mercantile	107
America	100½	American Exchange	89
City	112	Pacific	110
Phenix	91	Chatham	80
Tradesmen's	91	Bank of N. America	93
Fulton	115	Hanover	76
Butchers & Drovers'	110	Irving	55
Mech. & Traders'	105	Metropolitan	95½
National	92	East River	84
Leather Manufac's	128	Shoe and Leather	90
Seventh Ward	112	Continental	85

The Railway Mortgages declined on Illinois Central 7 ₩ cents., and also in the Delaware and Lackawana Bonds. Erie Seconds were also 1½ ₩ cent. lower.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c.	60
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16½
Erie firsts, '68	106	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	99
Erie seconds, '64	100	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	88
Erie seconds, '79	100½	Galena & Chi. firsts	108
Erie thirds, '83	92	Galena & Chi. seconds	100
Erie fifths, '88	78	Ch. & Rock I. firsts	97
Hudson firsts, '69	103¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts s. f.	85
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	99	N. J. Cen. firsts	104½
Hudson thirds, '75	83½	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Hudson convert., '67	75	Long Dock Co. Bonds	108
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	100	Mil.&P.DuC.firsts pref.	77
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c. '69-'72	96½	Mil.&P.D.C.seconds pf.	58½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	90	La Crosse Low Nos	55
T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	94	Det., M. & Tol.	76

The *Journal of Commerce*, of this morning, has the following disingenuous paragraph in reference to the payment of interest, to-day, on the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds of Oct. 1, 1861:

"Several weeks since the banks were called on to make an arrangement to advance the specie for the use of the Government, about two millions being wanted for the interest on seven and three-tenths notes due to-morrow. They all agreed, we believe, to pay in their proportion, *pro rata* of capital, at the then market rate, which was 2 ₩ cent. premium. Specie has since declined, and the arrangement was not perfected. We now understand that the wants of the Government are supplied. When the banks took the three million of notes a few days ago, they had the option of paying in gold at 1¼ ₩ cent., but only one quarter of a million was received into the Sub-Treasury through that channel. As much more was received through another channel."

It is not true that several weeks since the Banks were called upon in any official form, or by any authorized agent of the Treasury Department, to make an arrangement to advance the Specie required for the present interest. We confess our surprise that the Money writer for the *Journal*, who must be aware of all the circumstances of the case, should thus attempt to pervert the officious intermeddling of a private individual on this subject into an act of the Government. The impertinence was promptly rebuked at the Sub-Treasury, and in no sense recognized by the Department at Washington. The implication that the arrangement proposed by this person and concurred in by some of the Banks, was declined because the price of Gold declined in the market, is most unjust and unwarranted. Nor is it true that in the negotiation, last week, of 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, the Banks had the option of paying in Gold at 101½ ₩ cent. for the whole amount. Mr. Cisco was prepared to allow this rate upon a certain amount of Gold, but it was no part of the negotiation.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant-Treasurer was as follows:

Total Receipts	$1,071,776 95
Total Payments	2,244,471 58
Total Balance	2,425,175 94

The receipts include $163,000 for Customs.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 24.	LOANS. March 31.	SPECIE. March 24.	SPECIE. March 31.
Philadelphia	$3,336,000	$3,280,000	$1,048,000	1,049,000
North America	3,437,027	3,219,121	601,045	599,496
Farmers & Mech.	4,528,367	4,530,684	1,114,730	1,113,500
Commercial	1,776,000	1,660,000	238,000	238,000
Mechanics'	1,995,000	1,937,000	232,565	231,500
N. Liberties	1,613,000	1,564,000	361,000	361,000
Southwark	871,146	867,907	231,362	233,635
Kensington	662,659	673,289	135,210	135,179
Penn Township	862,736	859,677	175,437	175,422
Western	1,600,699	1,544,321	408,213	407,752
Man. & Mech.	1,257,200	1,237,595	150,960	150,755
Commerce	666,435	606,305	168,670	168,221
Girard	2,072,836	2,076,919	381,872	349,581
Tradesmen's	478,378	496,045	192,670	192,344
Consolidation	661,766	664,353	107,140	113,671
City	870,064	882,207	119,568	119,980
Commonwealth	561,302	569,910	75,093	75,278
Corn Exchange	636,000	656,000	101,000	100,000
Union	485,000	507,000	73,000	73,000
Total	28,350,615	27,831,333	5,915,535	5,884,314

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. March 24.	DEPOSITS. March 31.	CIRCULATION. March 24.	CIRCULATION. March 31.
Philadelphia	$1,852,000	$1,900,000	$221,000	$205,000
North America	1,816,389	1,886,103	392,614	424,080
Farmers & Mech	3,219,137	3,277,694	292,750	308,325
Commercial	1,084,000	1,009,000	103,000	106,000
Mechanics'	914,466	919,084	99,395	102,575
N. Liberties	1,113,000	1,104,000	77,000	99,000
Southwark	638,190	631,952	70,690	76,395
Kensington	666,721	605,831	142,685	166,260
Penn Township	643,104	637,165	122,298	129,066
Western	1,120,420	1,078,824	61,795	63,720
Man. & Mech	618,905	623,275	167,520	174,535
Commerce	478,759	449,269	81,405	81,660
Girard	944,401	941,534	207,403	213,966
Tradesmen's	388,336	394,576	75,334	84,656
Consolidation	269,536	276,463	184,633	187,349
City	473,861	472,094	103,004	123,300
Commonwealth	205,042	206,334	112,278	129,656
Corn Exchange	364,000	365,000	90,000	112,000
Union	236,000	246,000	102,000	117,000
Total	17,066,267	17,024,198	2,707,804	2,904,542

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 31.	March 24.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,690	$11,970,690		
Loans	27,831,333	28,350,615	Dec.	$519,282
Specie	5,884,314	5,915,535	Dec.	31,221
Due from other B'ks.	2,134,392	1,774,162	Inc.	360,230
Due to other Banks	5,100,186	5,210,365	Dec.	10,179
Deposits	17,024,198	17,066,267	Dec.	42,069
Circulation	2,904,542	2,707,804	Inc.	196,738

Official notice is given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured bonds and certificates of stock of the old Erie Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for the surrender of them has been extended by act of the Legislature to the 1st of July.

The Government Credit.

From Hallett's European Circular, April 1.

The steady improvement in prices of the securities of the United States is but another name for the growing confidence in the integrity of the Government. It is a case where the financial question includes the political. The same is true of interests equal in magnitude to the entire property of the nation, to its vast investments in highways, and in the works and agencies upon which all our commercial, manufacturing and agricultural industries rest. In writing upon financial matters it has, consequently, been necessary to refer constantly to political ones—an extraordinary feature, perhaps, in a Commercial Circular, as the former only results from the latter. We think we cannot now perform a more useful service to our readers, than to state in a manner more formal than we have yet done, the relation that prices of all kinds bear to our political unity; and, consequently, the significance in the eyes of the North of the existing struggle, which now, happily, appears to be near its termination.

The question at issue is only the old struggle, as old as society itself, between the two tendencies in man—one toward centralization and progress; the other toward isolation and anarchy. The people of the North seek a consolidated Government because this is the only Government which can give a field for industry and enterprise coextensive with their ambition and interests. A manufacturer of New-England, or a merchant of New-York, is utterly opposed to political boundaries on this continent, the crossing of which shall wring from him a duty or tax upon his merchandise or wares. As a necessary consequence, he desires to be subject in reference both to his property and person, wherever these may happen to be placed, to identical laws. If he sells a bill of goods to a customer in South Carolina, he desires a common arbitrator—the Courts of the United States, should any dispute arise as to payment. These laws, too, he desires should reflect the spirit of the age, which is one of constant change, resulting from growth. He has fully committed himself to the inductive principle of modern society, and follows wherever this leads, as unreservedly as does the man of science in his investigations of nature. Under the guidance of this principle permanence rests simply on excellence. He is wedded to nothing from habit, or tradition, or necessity; but is ready to throw away any past mode or contrivance, the moment a better can be shown. He is equally facile in changing his own locality. He desires to see called into action any agency that can create capital, as a means of enhancing the value of his own railroads, telegraphs, manufacturing establishments, improvements in navigation, tariffs, and anything that can give a spur to industry, or add a dollar to the general wealth.

Such is the genius of the North. No one from a Northern State plumes himself upon being a New-Yorker, a Pennsylvanian, or a citizen of Massachusetts. To do so, he would be conscious of reducing his importance in ratio that his own State bore to the whole. He is a citizen of the *United States*, and if he has not interests in all, he desires to have all before him as fields for his enterprise, or that of his children. Each in turn may become his place of abode. Wherever this may be, he desires to see wave over him the same emblem of nationality, so that change of residence shall bring no restriction, in the routine of his habits, in his pursuits, modes, or rewards of industry.

The moment we go South we find to a certain extent a contrast of all this—a contrast that brought on the present civil war. The South has an institution founded in force, of course an institution that cannot be subject to the inductive method to which the North has committed itself, and by which it has grown to its present colossal proportions. To give the inductive principle free play South, would end in the destruction of its great institution in the larger part of its territory. Consequently, its great interest must rest under the ban of perpetual silence. But the antagonism does not end here. As the South blindfolds its labor, it can derive little or no advantage from the encouragement of its industries by Government. The two sections have therefore always been at issue upon questions of tariff and internal improvements. The construction of a railroad to the Pacific would, necessarily, inure more to the benefit of the North than the South; to intelligence than ignorance; consequently it is strenuously opposed by the latter. In almost every question that could arise, the two sections were diametrically opposed—the North seeking to secure the aid of the Government in promotion of its objects, by what may be termed a liberal construction of the Constitution—the South to hold its rival in check by restricting the functions of Government to as few subjects, and within as limited a range as possible. It was felt, too, by the ruling classes at the South, that Government could do but little for them. The markets for their crops were chiefly abroad. They desired no protection that their local governments could not supply. No act of the Federal Government could make the labor on their estates more productive. They fancied themselves oppressed by being compelled to contribute out of all proportion, as they believed, to the expenses of establishments in which they professed to have no interest. They saw nothing but danger in the free spirit of the North, that alike challenged every institution and opinions, and stood ready to supersede whatever might stand in the way of its own advancement. Caprice or fancied interest might, in time, turn this free, and to the South licentious spirit, against Slavery. Every day was it relatively becoming stronger and stronger. The only way to avert the catastrophe was the destruction of the Government itself, to affirm that the States were really the paramount power, and to restore the country to its chaotic condition before the adoption of the Constitution, as a means of increasing the importance of the individual at the expense of the State. To the South the more negative and restricted the form of Government, the better. Its highest ideal was the *plantation*, to be the owner and master of which was the most independent existence, as he fancied, on the globe. He owned his soil, and the labor that cultivated it. Accident, for years, had given him exorbitant prices for his produce. He felt no need of protection. To a person so situated, Government, unless he could control it, was an oppressor instead of a benefactor. The Government of the United States ceased to be a benefactor when the hold of the South upon it was lost, and was thrown off without compunction or sense of loss. In the formation of the new one ample provision was made in favor of the individual as represented by States, and against the risks of oppression, by the clause of its Constitution, that each State might, at will, withdraw from the new Confederacy, and resume its sovereignty. This declaration fairly made up the issue between the two sections. The North supporting the former, the South the latter, proposition. The result is to determine whether we shall be one people, with a nationality coextensive with our present wide domain; with all the advantages that must flow from homogeneous laws, ideas, aims and pursuits; or whether we shall crumble into petty communities, like the contemptible Republics of Spanish-America, and waste our means in border strifes; and, as we sink in the scale of civilization, in intestine feuds.

We wonder that foreigners have not taken this obvious view of the question. With the success of the rebellion, this country ceases to be of commercial value or importance to them. It would become exhausted by the infinite causes of discord in store. The people of the North see the mighty interests imperiled and are fighting manfully and successfully for other nations as well as themselves. Already are they reaping the reward of success. Prices are rapidly advancing to their normal standard under the most stable Government. With a partial reclamation, by main force, of the Border States, the market value of their stocks have risen at least 50 ₩ cent. upon their prices a short time since. Everywhere, even among the Confederate States, is the military success of our arms financial success, in which the capitalist in London, as well as in New-York, is interested, and in many cases in an equal degree. With the success of the rebellion, the bonds of any Southern State are utterly worthless. What we have already gained, only makes us the more anxious for complete success, which is unity, consolidation, a nationality as broad as the whole territory over which our flag ever waved. Nothing is to stand in the way of such a result. No present defeat or disaster will weigh an ounce in the scale. We well know what is at stake, and that every success pays for itself a hundred times over. In the advance in prices of all kinds of property at the North, we have already demonstrated the value of our aims and policy. Securities of all kinds are steadily advancing in value, while at the South the Confederate Government is already tasting the bitter fruits of the subdivision principle it has introduced into its Constitution, by seeing its securities selling at one-third their nominal value, while within a year from the date of their issue they will be utterly valueless.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 63 bbls. Ashes, 4,391 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 1,920 bags Corn Meal, 81 bushels Wheat, 1,291 bushels Corn, 1,385 bushels Rye, 2,571 bushels Barley, 8,015 bushels Oats, 2,451 bushels Malt, 9,228 pkgs. Provisions, and 3,907 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is selling, in lots, at 33c.@34c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are quiet at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day; sales having been confined to small lots of Laguayra at 22½c.; 100 bags Jamaica at 21c., and 50 bags Common Rio at 19½c., ₩ lb., usual terms. Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 7,000 bags; stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 135,685 pkgs.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
March 29—Baltimore	23,000
March 29—Philadelphia	2,500
April 1—New-York	87,854
Grand Total	113,354

COTTON—Is in very moderate request, at unchanged prices. Middlings, 27½c.@28½c., chiefly at 27½c.@28c. ₩ lb. Sales to-day, 650 bales.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 40, and Bunch do. at $3 20 ₩ box.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been reported of 150 bales bags on private terms, and 1,200 bales Bagging, part at 12½c., subsequently held at 13c. ₩ yard.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. The reported sales reach 12,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 15@ $5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (which are not plenty,) at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 75@$5 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 25@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour is unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 45@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request, including superfine at $5 20@$5 25; extra at $5 30@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,170 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, to-day, at $2 80@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl; sales, 520 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day, the firmness of holders checking operations. No considerable lots have been recently received, and the available supply here is much reduced. Sales 21,400 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; common White Western at $1 40; Red Winter at $1 34½@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at about $1 30; inferior Chicago Spring at $1 17½; red State (Spring) at $1 20; Red Jersey at $1 35@$1 35½ ₩ bushel. Corn is more active and is dearer. Sales 131,000 bushels at 57½c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 56½c.@57½c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern ₩ bushel. Oats are in lively demand, including Canadian at 38½c.@39½c.; Western at 38c.@39½c.; State at 39½c.@40½c. ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet to-day, at 78c.@81c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel. Sales 3,100 bushels. Barley has not varied: sales 1,760 bushels, including State at 90c.@91c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in limited request at 70c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at steady prices, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., chiefly at 14c.@18c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The demand has been mainly for American, including Pig, at $20, cash, for No. 2; and $21, cash, and $22, on 6 months' credit, for No. 1; also, Bar, at $50@$52 50; for Common, and $57 50 for Refined. ₩ ton. Small sales of Scotch Pig have been made, at $21 50@$22 ₩ ton.

MOLASSES—Sales have been moderate, to-day, having amounted to 234 hhds., including Porto Rico at 35c.@38c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@24½c. ₩ gallon. We now quote: New-Orleans, at 35c.@45c.; Porto Rico, at 25c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, at 19c.@22c. ₩ gallon. Stock in first hands, this morning, 4,482 hhds. and 2,452 bbls., including in the hhds., 3,238 hhds. Cuba Muscovado; 497 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 747 hhds. Porto Rico.

NAVAL STORES—A fair inquiry prevails for Resin, including Common at $6 ₩ 310 lbs., No. 2 at $6 25@$6 50, and No. 1 at $8 75@$9 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is salable at $1 ₩ gallon. Other articles inactive.

OILS—The demand has been generally moderate at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 40; Crude Whale at 48c.@52c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60c.; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 32½@$1 37½; Linseed, 86c.@87c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 65c.@75c.; City Red at 50c.; Crude Petroleum at 13c.@14c.; Refined Petroleum at 25c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MARCH 31.—The market has been quiet since our last. We have no sales to note in Sperm. In Whale the sales have been 270 bbls. at 48c.@50c., 230 do. brown at 49c. ₩ gallon, and 200 bbls. at a price not transpired. Nothing done in Whalebone.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Mch. 31, 1862	2,068	5,625	29,700
Same time last year	10,262	18,679	306,950

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $12 75@$13 for Mess, and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 850 bbls. Dressed Hogs, at 4¾c.@5½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 5½c.@7c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in lively request and is advancing. Sales, 1676 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is brisk and buoyant; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., very poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Beef is inactive yet steady: sales since our last, 225 bbls., at $13 75@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@22c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Total Old and New. April 1, 1862.	Total. March 1, 1862.	Total. April 1, 1861.
Clear	48	304	1,295
Mess	24,431	14,137	9,983
Thin Mess	891	424	540
Prime Mess	7,128	6,938	820
Flank	17	9	36
Prime	3,550	3,179	13,103
Rumps	416	457	543
Refuse Mess	425	486	241
Refuse Prime	412	498	125
Other Refuse	2,228	1,811	2,264
Uninspected	30,806	30,160	29,571
Grand Total	70,514	62,025	58,521

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	4,240	6,746	9,882
Rep'd Chic. Mess	3,024	4,538	8,197
Railroad Beef	—	15	483
Refuse Mess	523	664	284
Refuse Prime	2	1	—
Other Refuse	875	1,142	1,381
Tcs. Prime Mess	1,567	1,006	2,535
Country Mess	807	524	2,214
Country Prime	347	435	829
Uninspected tcs	2,316	2,923	5,582
Uninspected bbls	18,872	12,212	24,080
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	55,317

RICE—Sales to-day 30 tierces Carolina at $6 75, and 2,000 bags East India on private terms, per 100 lbs. We are indebted to Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co. for a statement of the stock on hand, to-day, which includes 1,180 casks Carolina, 300 casks Para, 18,003 bags cleaned East India, and 64,980 bags and mats uncleaned East India; against 9,124 casks Carolina, and 2,200 bags East India same time last year.

SPELTER—Sales, 75 tons Silesian at 5¼c. cash, per lb.

SPICES—Pimento has been in active request, and about 1,850 bags have been sold on terms not disclosed.

SOAP—Sales, 100 boxes Castile at 11c., cash, per lb.

SUGARS—Have been in active request to-day at very firm prices. Sales have been made of 1,920 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8½c.; also, 3,000 bags China on private terms; 130 hhds. low grade Cuba, in bond for export, at 3¼c.; 750 boxes Havana at 7¼c., and 51 hhds. Melado on private terms; also, 110 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at buoyant rates. We now quote Stuart's varieties thus: Best quality Loaf 10¾c.; Best quality Crushed 10¾c.; Circle A, Crushed, 10¼c.; Granulated 10¼c.; Ground 10¼c.; White, A, 9¾c.; Yellow, C, 9¼c., cash ₩ lb. Stock of Raw Sugars in first hands, this morning, 29,702 hhds., 92,090 bags, 8,781 boxes and 480 hhds. Melado. Included in the hhds. were 23,468 hhds. Cuba, 4,197 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,009 hhds. French Islands, 645 hhds. English Islands, 280 hhds. New-Orleans, and 92 hhds. St. Croix. Messrs. Pond & Sage, in their circular of this date, remark: "*Sugar, hhds.*—From the date of our last advices, March 11, until the 18th inst., the demand continued light, but without change in rates, from the last date until near the close of the month the receipts were very large and freely offered; and although the sales increased, prices declined fully ¼c. upon all descriptions. On the 29th ult., under the impression that Government would impose a tax of 1c. ₩ lb. upon all refined sugar manufactured in this country, and the knowledge that Government was in the market purchasing supplies for this month, the sales to refiners were heavy with a slight improvement. We therefore retain our quotations of the 11th ult. *Boxes*—Demand firm. We have a scarcity of floretes, which are much inquired after. We quote:

Muscovado, hhds.		Havana, boxes.	
Refin'g Inferior	5⅛c.@5⅝c.	Nos. 6 to 10	6⅝c.@7⅛c.
Refin'g Common	6c. @6⅜c.	Nos. 11 to 12	7⅛c.@7⅜c.
Refining Fair	6⅜c.@—	Nos. 13 to 14	7⅝c.@8⅛c.
Refining Good	6⅝c.@6⅞c.	Nos. 15 to 16	8⅛c.@9c.
Grocery Fair	7c. @7¼c.	Nos. 17 to 18	9⅛c.@9½c.
Grocery Good	7⅜c.@7⅝c.	Nos. 19 to 20	9⅞c.@—
Grocery Choice	8c. @—	Melado	3c. @5c.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The principal inquiry has been for Greens, prices of which are quoted very firm. Nothing really new in Blacks.

TOBACCO—Sales have been moderate, including 112 hhds. Kentucky, at 9c.@14c.; 127 bbls. Cuba, on private terms, and 52 cases Seed Leaf, at 13c. ₩ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock March 1, 1862, hhds.	11,824	510	7	12,341
Received since, hhds	3,581	—	—	3,581
Total, hhds	15,405	510	7	15,922
Delivered since, hhds	3,750	153	—	3,912
Stock April 1, 1862, hhds	11,655	347	7	12,009
Stock April 1, 1861, hhds	11,834	1,083	4	12,921

TIN—A very moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, including Banca at 30c.; Straits at 29c. ₩ lb., and Plates at previous rates.

WHISKY—Has declined to 23c.@24c., closing at 23c. ₩ gallon, with sales since our last of 600 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A more extensive business was transacted, to-day, at reduced rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 4½d. @ 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5½d.@6d.; Corn, 5½d.@6d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 16s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s.@25s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₩ ton; Hops, ½d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow—Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d.; Peas, 7½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s.@25s., and by steamer, 35s., and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork—Two foreign barks with Grain, for orders, one on private terms, and the other at 8s. ₩ quarter. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d.; and Tallow, 20s. per ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 20
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23

FROM AMERICA.

America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

PERSONAL.

Z. Y. X.—THE FIRST HAS REACHED ME IN safety, but I have seen nothing of the second as yet. You will hear from me again in a few days. R. M.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME; Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE CARRIAGE, BUT LITTLE used; also, a coupe in good order. Can be seen at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st. For particulars, apply at No. 22 Pine-st., room No. 4.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.
Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15 horse power, band wheel, 5 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGINE WANTED.—A HORIZONTAL STEAM Engine, from 100 to 130 horse-power. JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL-YARD TO LEASE—CORNER JANE and West sts., 88x225 feet; long established; properly fitted up, and doing a large business. The premises will answer well for a lumber-yard, or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

MARKET FOR SALE.—FOUR YEARS' lease, fixtures, ice-room and appurtenances of a market, in Williamsburgh; good location; will be sold cheap, if applied for immediately. Apply corner of South 3d and 8th-sts.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—FOR ONE-HALF its value; good location, well stocked, and in fine order. Apply at the store, No. 687 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD ON Staten Island, established 40 years, to be disposed of on favorable terms. The present proprietor retiring. Apply to DAVID MARFLEET, Stapleton, S. I.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for [illegible] No. 122 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, MARCH 31, A [illegible] THREAD LACE VEIL, in the 5th-av., between 23d-st. entrance of 5th-av. Hotel and corner of [illegible] The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at 231 West 23d-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH [illegible] leaving the cars at New-Jersey Railroad Depot, [illegible] City, a ladies's sable MUFF. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 54 Fulton-st., New-[illegible] or by giving information where it may be found.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, A Coral Etruscan BREAST-PIN, in going from [illegible] to 4th-st., or in 4th to Perry-st. Whoever will return [illegible] above to No. 8 Barrow-st., will be suitably rewarded.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO MIL[illegible] KEE, would undertake the collection of [illegible] the transacting of business generally [illegible] will furnish references as to responsibility [illegible] B. T. J., Box No. 2,036 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$12,000 worth of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
At public auction
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 2,
At the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st.,
Between 7th and 8th avs., commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Super suites, carved in solid rosewood, covered with silk brocatel, consisting of tete-a-tete sofas, oval back, arm and reception chairs; ottomans, ladies' secretary, chess and card tables, velvet and medallion carpets, rugs, sevres and Dresden China ornaments, marqueterie and bois de rose cabinets, pearl inlaid; stereoscope, superb mandolin, inlaid with tortoise shell; antique and gothic reception chairs, secretary and bookcase, etageres, bronze clocks, run one month; pier and mantel mirrors, embroidered lace curtains, mantel ornaments, centre and side-tables, King's patent reclining chairs, oil-paintings by eminent artists, bronze and marble statuary, &c.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
CANTERBURY STOOL AND COVERS,

Oak hat-stands, oak buffet extension table, China dinner and tea sets, crystal glassware, richly engraved; table cutlery, silver ware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, toilet tables, commodes, shaving stand, hair and spring mattresses, counterpanes, blankets, sheets, towels, McGraw's patent sofa bedsteads, bookstands, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood, walnut, secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall-racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the Assignee. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL,

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton, a large assortment of ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, OILED BLACK WALNUT, OAK AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE. ALSO, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, All of the best manufacture, and well worthy the attention of those who are about furnishing or making additions to their houses. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

By A. JOURNEAY, Salesroom
No. 373 Broadway.
THURSDAY, April 3, 10½ o'clock,

Large sale of velvet, tapestry, ingrain and Venetian carpeting, mattings, oil-cloths, rugs, &c. House furnishing goods—Also, house furnishing goods in great variety. Billiard table—Also, one first-class billiard table in complete order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 East 15th-st., near Union-square, the valuable furniture in said house, made by Roux & Co., E. W. Hutchings, and others, consisting of rich velvet medallion carpets, parlor suites covered, moquet medallion figured, brocatel and orange satin damask curtains to match, rich carved rosewood etagere, mantel and pier glasses, fine oil-paintings, rosewood carved and gilt piano forte, made by Hallet & Davis, cost $600, rosewood bookcases, reclining chairs, suite moquet wall figures and bracket, real bronzes, Tiffany's clocks, oak dining-room suite, buffet extension table, &c., oak bookcases, books and engravings, French China glassware and cutlery, oak frame mantel glass, richly carved rosewood bedroom furniture of different styles, armoir à glace, bureaus, &c., mattresses, bedding, &c., with other choice furniture. Sale commences with kitchen wares, the whole to be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN FINE ORDER, MADE BY HERTER, MARCOTTE & CO.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 98 East 21st-st., north side Grammercy Park, a very handsome assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites covered in satin damasks, do. green do.; also reception-room, in black walnut, elegant carved statuary, marble-top etagere and centre table, oval pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, rosewood secretary, rosewood piano-forte, oil-paintings and engravings, chandeliers. Dining-room—of carved oak extension table, carved buffet, China and glass ware; satin wood bedroom suite, raised panels do. in rosewood, black walnut armoir-a-glace, enameled suites, kitchen ware, &c. without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid private collection of first-class pictures, in rich frames, selected by a gentleman exclusively for his own taste, comprising works of the best modern and ancient artists; among them are those of A. B. Durand, E. Leutze, Geo. H. Baker, Jas M. Hart, Wm. Hart, J. F. Kensett, J. F. Cropsey, Geo. H. Hall, A. F. Tait, Paul Webber, Thos Cole, Geo. H. Boughton, Louis Lang, Wm. Shayer, Sr., J. D. Blondel, J. A. Cestel, A. F. Bellows, Thos. Rauney, A. D. Shattuck, Thos. Doughty, Convard and Jabden, of Paris; Shultz, of Dresden; Nahl and Wenderoth, and many others. This will be found, on examination, to be equal to any collection offered by auction for many years. They can be seen in the above gallery from Thursday, 27th inst., until the day of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, &c., at auction, by order of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 7, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the public store No. 33 New-st., corner of Exchange-place.

1 Rosewood Piano-forte, (Chickering, maker.)
1 Gilt-frame Mirror.
87 Hides, (dry.)
2 Bags Wool.
Can be seen at public store.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1862, at No. 76 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place,) a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suite, in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, tête-à-têtes, mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, hair and straw mattresses, feather pillows, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, crockery, oil-cloth, carpets, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

M. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, rosewood piano-forte, suites, mirrors, lace curtains, carpeting, bedding, rosewood and black walnut chamber furniture, silverware, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortland-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. We invite buyers from all sections to this sale, as the whole catalogue will be composed of fresh Spring goods, sold without reserve.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

STEAM-ENGINE BOILERS AT AUCTION, by order of I. Henderson, Navy Agent.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, three boilers of steam-engines.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. N. B.—Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED Pianos, removed to T. S. BERRY'S new warerooms, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great bargains in second-hand pianos; melodeons cheap; pianos and melodeons to let; pianos at war prices. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood Piano, overstrung base, with all the latest improvements, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $450; been used a short time; must be sold for cash. Inquire at No. 14 Barrow-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

MUSICAL.—BASS SINGER WANTED, IN A church up town; one with a fine voice, good reader, accustomed to chanting, and perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Address, stating name, terms, references, and in what churches employed, BASSO, Station F, Post-office: none need answer unless fully qualified.

CHURCH MUSIC.—AN ORGANIST, SOPRANO and Contralto, of excellent qualifications, are desirous of making an engagement from the first of May next, either together or separately. Communications may be addressed to MR. WALTER, No. 166 West-24th-st.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIANOS, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL,
AT WEST POINT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MAY.

The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. He has also four Cottages to rent, two of which have kitchen arrangements for a complete establishment. WM. B. COZZENS.

West Point, March 26, 1862.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING
OF
PARIS, LONDON AND MY OWN MANUFACTURED
MANTILLAS AND DEMI SACQUES,
On
WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

The FRENCH AND ENGLISH FASHIONS were personally selected by Mr. W. B. Mackenzie.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,

Have the largest and best selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,

call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.

SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,

are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,

offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHEAP.

We shall offer on MONDAY, March 31,
AT RETAIL,
Our large and well-assorted stock of Lace Curtains, of all descriptions, at
REDUCED PRICES.

Tambord Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 75 to $25.

Nottingham Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 25 to $8.

Muslin Curtains, Lace and Muslin Draperies, proportionably low.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

Are still selling the stock of Linen Goods, which they have been offering for a short time previous, at prices which have proved so popular, and which consists of

Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Pillow Linens from 25c. to $1.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to 75c.
Napkins, per dozen, $1 to $10.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $6.
Table Linens, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Doylies, &c., &c., very low.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

EXCELSIOR.—MRS. BINNS' NEW MILLINERY, just open over Taylor's Saloon, with splendid assortment of bonnets and children's hats, cheap. Milliners supplied. Pattern bonnets. Frames wholesale. Her customers and strangers are invited to call at No. 555 Broadway. Remember, over Taylor's Saloon.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village in Connecticut, less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful Family School of twelve boys, will receive into his family two more pupils, if application is made immediately. Place unsurpassed for healthfulness and other advantages. Reference to the first families in this City, whose boys are now in the school. Inquire of Dr. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st., or WM. B. HOTCHKISS, office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Rt. Rev. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, President.

Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.

The Preparatory Department is in full operation, educating boys from the Primary Branches up through the Freshman Collegiate Studies.

The smaller boys are under maternal care and watchfulness.

Boys are admitted at any time in the term. There are two terms in each year, beginning Nov. 1 and May 1.

Application for admission and for further information should be addressed to the Rector.

ST. MARY'S HALL—THE BISHOP OF NEW-JERSEY, President; Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, Principal. Terms in full, for board and tuition, $150 per session of five months, beginning May 1 and Nov. 1. Thorough instruction in music, drawing and painting, modern languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education. Apply, for admission, to the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. Catalogues can be had at Appletons, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

$6,000 WILL PURCHASE A FINE AND spacious boarding-school property, worth $8,000, located at Goshen, N. Y., two hours and a half from New-York City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad. This is a rare opportunity for a competent teacher to locate himself. The tuition of day scholars alone now exceeds $1,200 a year. Address
D. L. TOWLE, Goshen, N. Y.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its Fortieth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to 30. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 10. Terms $90 a session. Next session will open May 5. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. Elger, No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.—will commence its 93d term on WEDNESDAY, April 9. For circulars or information, address Rutgers Female Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, OF THE highest respectability, desires a situation as governess, to teach the English branches to young children, together with the rudiments of music; salary not so much of an object as an agreeable home; no objection to country; references exchanged. Call at No. 73 Macdougal-st., from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a situation as governess in a private family. Her acquirements are English in all its branches; French and music, with the rudiments of Spanish and German. The highest references. Salary no object. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—An English lady, of experience, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Union-square Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, music, and other ornamental branches, if desired, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country; best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of College and Theological Seminary, a situation as principal of school or academy; references exchanged. Address ATTICA, Theological Seminary, Princeton, New-Jersey.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A SELECT FAMILY school—to teach the English branches and classics. Must be a religious man, have had experience, and willing to make teaching his business. Address PRINCIPAL, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE as a teacher, and well qualified in the upper English branches, Latin, Penmanship, Algebra, & Book-keeping, is open to an engagement. References and testimonials first-class. Address "ALPHA," No. 69 30-av.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses, all replete with the modern improvements:
No. 162 Waverley-place, new, 3-stories, rent $780.
No. 50 West Washington-place, 4-stories, rent $800.
No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st., 3-story, $560.
No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st., 3-stories, rent $600.
Apply to R. L. SUYDAM,
No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—BANKING and law offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine.
MAIDEN-LANE.—Store No. 78 Maiden-lane.
JOHN-STREET.—Lofts No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold.
WILLIAM-STREET.—Second floor and basement, No. 172.
Apply to S. B. SCHREFFLIN, No. 170 William-st.

STORES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—THE first floor of brown-stone store (80 feet deep) No. 345 Fulton-st., a few doors above Myrtle-av. Two (in block of eight) of the new stores, 50 feet deep, on the corner of Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st. Apply on the premises, or to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 16 Gramercy-park, East 20th-st., near Irving-place, at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story English basement brick house, water and gas fixtures, newly papered and painted throughout, No. 117 Hamilton-st.; this is a delightful situation, between Clinton and Washington avs., and 250 feet north of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Rent will be low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. BELCHER, No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY house, in a respectable neighborhood, (No. 77 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.,) with gas-fixtures throughout, water-closets, &c., will be let to a good tenant. Has just been put in order. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 141 Fulton-st.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS and moderate rents, Nos. 185, 203 and 209 East 19th-st., No. 160 East 14th-st., No. 172 East 13th-st., No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., partly furnished, and No. 109 St. Mark's-place; rents from $500 up. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

RENT $500.—TO LET, IN WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., a 4-story English basement house, in first-rate order; gas and water throughout. The tenant will have the use of gas-fixtures without charge. Inquire of Mr. W. B. PARKIN, No. 471 8th-av., corner of 35th-st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND 29th-st.; also two small light stores on the same block. Small cottage house No. 10 Horatio-st; has all the modern improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two desirable houses in Yorkville, in good streets; rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS., a three-story brown-stone front house No. 66 West 45th-st. Also, a new four-story house No. 31 same street to be let low to a good tenant. Call at No. 31 (now open) or on A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter cellar of the store known as No. 17 Park-place, and No. 14 Murray-st., now occupied as a dry-goods store. Inquire of Messrs. J. W. SCHUTTON & LOTTNER, on the premises; or to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) in good order; possession immediately. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University-place, from 9 to 10 A. M.

TO LET.—STORES WITH FIXTURES, NOS. 192 and 194 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a good stand for dry goods, clothing, and hardware business. Apply at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house No. 289 West 19th-st.; in excellent order, and replete with every convenience; rent moderate, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287, next adjoining.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND three lofts in the new five-story building No. 388 Pearl-st. The store has iron front, with patent revolving shutters; rent low, to suit the times. Apply to WM. BELCHER, No. 246 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK house, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas and fixtures; also, a 3-story brick house, No. 18 West 24th-st., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 67 West 21st-st., in fine order. Rent $700. Also, cottage house No. 27 West 21st-st. Rent $400. Apply as per bills.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., BEtween Nassau-st. and Broadway, new and in excellent order, with modern fixtures. Inquire of N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET—NO. 499 BROADWAY, 22x100; good light; suitable for manufacturing and salesroom of cloaks, skirts, flowers, shirts, clothing, &c. Rent low. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 137 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, range, &c. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—COTTAGE NO. 26 WEST 54TH-ST., near 5th-av.; house No. 280 West 23d-st.; low rents to good tenants. Inquire at Bogart's Auction Rooms, corner of Frankfort and William sts.

TO LET—PART OF A GOOD HOUSE TO A SMALL American family. It is worthy the attention of those desiring to avoid a tenement-house; five or six rooms; rent reasonable. No. 107 East 29th-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased very low to a good tenant. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH-basement house No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be rented low. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 120 Perry-st., near Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-place. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOS. HOXIE, Esq., Commonwealth Insurance Company.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND BACK basement of house No. 256 West 32d-st.; 6 large rooms. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED RESIDENCE of a gentleman absent in Europe, with paintings, bronzes, mirrors, &c., well adapted for a private family or first-class boarding-house; in fine order throughout; 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, dining-room 24 feet in length. Will be let only to a person of respectability, and possessed of sufficient means to give security for a year's rent. Situated in University-place, near 12th-st. For permission to visit the premises, apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., for 6 months from May 1. A delightful Summer residence, eight minutes' walk from the dépôt, having a large garden attached, growing vegetables and fruit for the season, together with barn, hennery, &c.; house old-fashioned, but very convenient, furnished throughout, together with use of a large library. Address Box No. 2,218 New-York Post-office, or J. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE, and well-furnished house; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; contains 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; one acre of ground, with abundance of shade and fruit trees; stable and carriage-house. For further information, apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A LARGE handsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade trees; stables, ice-house, (filled); all in perfect order; rent for one year, $1,500. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY residence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars, apply to W. C. & G. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR SIX months, in the best part of Brooklyn; contains 10 rooms, with modern improvements; neat yard, with vines, &c.; furniture in good order. Rent $300 for the term. No. 1 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon sts.; five minutes' walk from Wall or South ferries.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT FOR $70 a month, for one year; possession at once; includes every requisite for housekeeping; to a private family only; house contains 14 rooms. Address L., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR sale on Murray Hill, suitable for a small family; none need apply (for rent) unless they can give undoubted assurances of respectability. Address Box No. 2,489 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, No. 41 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, high basement, with the improvements. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st. Rent $1,000.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story brown-stone front house No. 56 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for 5 or 6 months from May 1; thoroughly furnished. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, Times Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FARM AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE—SITuated about two miles from dépôt, containing about 38 acres of choice land, in first-rate farming order, with an abundance of choice varieties of fruit; house of cottage style; all the buildings good; less than the whole quantity of land will be sold if desired; or a portion of it with good building site and river view, without buildings; price reasonable, and terms of payment favorable. Address A. C., Box No. 1330 City Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL FARM NEAR New-York (Westchester County preferred) of 25 or 50 acres; must have good buildings and fruit on it, and be pleasantly located; rent low, with privilege of purchase at a fair price within three years. Address, with full particulars, E. BROOKS, Box No. 3,976 Post-office, New-York City.

FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-THREE ACRES high rolling land, in Rockland County, N. Y., 21 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, and ¾ mile from the Tappan Station; contains dwelling-house, barn, and good wells of water; two large apple-orchards, an acre of chesnut trees, and four acres of muck land. Apply to F. BAILEY, No. 27 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., A FARM containing 15 acres of good land, near the centre of the village.

Also, a cottage very desirably located. Communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad. For particulars, inquire of C. B. PRIME, No. 9 John-st., or SAMUEL F. SHADBOLT, Huntington.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A FARM AT RAHWAY, N. J., 1½ miles from railroad dépôt, pleasantly situated on high ground, good buildings, a variety of fruit trees, &c., with 10 or 30 acres of land. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FARM CONTAINING 21 ACRES, good buildings, plenty of fruit, at Bloomfield, N. J., half an hour's ride by cars from Jersey City; six trains each way per day. Inquire of BEEBE & HALL, No. 27 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, or Hackensack, New-Jersey, at a cash price, $3,000, payable in United States coin. Address Mr. COIN, Box No. 147 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—THE LOWER PART OF A CLEAN and comfortable three-story house, or the whole of a small, neat cottage, with the requisite conveniences, including water, gas, &c., and within twenty minutes' walk of the Fulton or Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn; locality must be respectable, and rent very moderate. The advertiser dislikes moving every year, and wants to secure something like a permanent home. Address, (with particulars of accommodation, rent, and name of party,) HOME, Box No. 104 Times Office, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between this City and Norwalk, Conn. The buildings must be of modern construction, substantial, good size, and worth about $10,000, and have attached from 15 to 40 acres of good land, thoroughly improved, having ample fruit, good water and fences, situated on high ground, convenient to dépôt, schools, churches, &c. Price from $15,000 to $20,000. Address, with full particulars, CROCKER, Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, a floor or three or four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs., and Bond and 23d sts., in a perfectly neat and good house, with a pleasant and respectable private family, where there are no others, at $15 or $20 per month. Address promptly, with particulars, A. H. D., Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE for six months, within a range from the City of from 60 to 80 miles, to accommodate a family of six adults and one child and necessary servants, with stabling for four horses. East side of Hudson River preferred. Address ROOMS Nos. 22 and 23, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

A HOUSE, WITHIN TEN MINUTES' walk of Dr. Spring's Brick Church, wanted for a small family; must be first-class, new or nearly so, in a good neighborhood, with a large yard attached. Rent not to exceed $550. Address, with full description of house, location, etc., A. W., Station F, Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, A medium size house, at $5,000 or $6,000, in a respectable location. Address, with name, lowest price and location, which will be confidential, M. CORWIN, Box No. 178 Times Office.

RESIDENCE WANTED—WITH LAND ATtached; value not to exceed $30,000, for which I will pay part cash and the balance in first-class, unincumbered Western property. Call on, or address, M. C. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH, FOR THE SUMmer season, a furnished cottage or farm-house, for the use of a private family. Address, giving particulars as to location, J. HENDERSON, Box No. 11 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house, located between 4th and 6th avs., and above 27th-st., by a responsible private family; must have all the modern improvements. Rent not to exceed $800. Address Box No. 350 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCATED above 27th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., by a responsible private family without children. Price not to exceed $1,000. Address Box No. 16 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, A SMALL, first-class, furnished cottage, inland, not less than 50, nor more than 100 miles from New-York. Address Box No. 719, Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridan, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN TROY, MORRIS CO., N. J., THE old country-seat known as "The Beverwyck." It was a frequent resort of Washington's during the Revolution. The house has been rebuilt, is two-story, and contains 15 rooms, some very large, partly furnished; a spacious courtyard in front, with its grotesque old trees, deciduous and evergreen; in the rear, a large and superior garden, with a variety of fruit; beautiful pond of spring-water adjacent—all conspire to render this residence one of rare attractions. A mail stage passes the door daily to Newark, fourteen miles; a fine road; railroad dépôt within four miles. Terms, with privilege of ice-house filled, on premises, the almost nominal sum of $125. Address J. O. CONDIT, Parsippany, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, L. I., a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing; communication by boat 45 minutes from Peck-slip, and by Flushing Railroad almost hourly. The house is 41x35 feet, two stories and attic, containing 13 rooms; excellent carriage-house, stable, ice-house (filled) and bath-house, with 2¼ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees; fine vegetable garden; extensive view of East River and Long Island Sound. Apply at or address No. 61 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—At Cornwall, between West Point and Newburgh; 15 acres of land in lawn and garden, with several hundred fruit and shade trees; a handsome dwelling-house, handsome gardens, and all necessary out-buildings, in perfect order and of substantial character; the landing, within ¼ of a mile, has a daily boat to the City, also the Albany line daily, &c.; for healthfulness, this location is unsurpassed on the river. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Containing about 6 acres, (known as Joseph Benjamin, Esq.'s, place,) in Elizabeth City, N. J., South-st., opposite Broad-st., consisting of a fine mansion-house, all painted and frescoed throughout; has gas and fixtures, water and bathing rooms; also workman's cottage, carriage-house, horse and carriage, with one fine cow for the use of the place; a fine vegetable garden and great variety of fruits, valued at over $1,000. Will be rented low to a desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

TO LET IN NEWARK—NORTH BROAD-ST., No. 63, the new three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, with a two-story extension, handsomely finished, containing fifteen rooms, (four small,) good cellar; parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 50x100 feet; has every convenience; is in a pleasant, airy and healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from M. & E. R. R. Dépôt. Rent $300.
JOHN PROVOST,
No. 192 Broad-st., or No. 88 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OVER 50 acres, 25 miles from the City, in Westchester County; 20 minutes' drive from dépôt; two-story house 38x40 feet, finished in good style; also, house for farm hands, and suitable outbuildings, all in good order; farm in a high state of cultivation, and well fenced, and in a very healthy neighborhood; price $7,500; a part can remain on the place at 6 per cent. Address FARMER, Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE near the village of Hackensack, N. J., with about 65 acres of excellent land. The house is new, with all the modern improvements. It is finely located, overlooking the village of Hackensack, and is within five minutes' walk of dépôt of railroad connecting with New-York several times daily. For particulars inquire of READ, GARDNER & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York. The house can be let without the land, if desired.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new stone mansion, with 13 rooms and conservatory, two miles southerly from Tarrytown, built in the best manner and commanding a most beautiful river view; immediate possession; 12¾ acres of land, need improvement, and adjacent land can be bought; cost $15,000, and will be sold cheap to close an estate.
C. E. WHITEHEAD, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN NEW Rochelle, situated on Centre-av., ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, together with kitchen. There is a barn and stables, fine garden, well shaded lawn and about an acre of land. Rent to suit the times. Apply to J. G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY BASEment house in Flushing ¾ of an hour distant from New-York City by cars, six to eight times a day; nine rooms, with numerous closets; lot 50 by 130 feet; well stocked with fruits and flowers. Rent, $225. Inquire of S. R. SMITH, Flushing Depôt, or C. TABER, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A HOUSE, WITH outbuildings and 1½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, pleasantly situated in Darien, Conn., convenient to churches, school and railroad dépôt. Rent $200 per annum. For further particulars, inquire of C. M. MATHER, No. 128 Duane-st. or of J. B. MATHER, Darien Dépôt, Conn.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas, furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GOTHIC COTTAGE house, with carriage and ice house, a fine well of water, 1½ acres of mellow land, grafted fruit trees in full bearing, variety of berries, shrubbery, &c., in a healthy locality, a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, on the main road to Yonkers. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, containing parlor, dining room, library and kitchen on first floor, and seven bedrooms; good cellar, store rooms, pantries, &c. Also, stable and garden, and half an acre of ground; fifteen minutes' walk on plank walk, from Vanderbilt Landing. Rent $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

TO LET—IN THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY village of Plainfield, N. J., a cottage house, nearly new, well finished, containing ten rooms, excellent soft water, with about one acre of land attached—located not far from the Central Railroad dépôt. Inquire of D. PARKHURST, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

A VERY PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, or to exchange for a house and lot in the upper part of this City; the house is new, tasty, and well built, with from one to twenty acres of land, about one hour's ride from the City by railroad. Apply at the Drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, NEWLY and handsomely furnished, with good stable, &c., situated directly on the water, eight miles from the City. Bath room, with hot and cold water in the house. Communication hourly by steamboat. Address Box No. 2,874, City Post-office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in the village of Astoria, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, with a large garden abounding with fruits of every variety. Rent moderate. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, or S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, FINELY situated, fronting on the East River; about one acre of ground with fruit trees and grape vines. House contains 11 rooms. For further information, inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FINE country residence—from 18 to 40 acres—with fine house, large barns, carriage-house, &c. Place well stocked with choice fruit. About three-quarters of a mile from dépôt. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., FROM April 1, a cottage house containing six or seven rooms, beautifully situated in the Kills, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. For particulars, address A. B., Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE—FOUR BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED country seats on the Passaic River, N. J., having a very fine river front, within one hour of New-York. Will be sold in whole or in part, on liberal terms.
J. EDWARD IRELAND, No. 63 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.—NYACK.—FRAME HOUSE—11 rooms, gas, fine view; carriage house and stable. Land 90x180 feet; well shaded; cherries, plums, pears, apples, asparagus, berries, &c. Apply at No. 5 Essex-st., N. Y., or on premises corner of 2d-av. and Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, containing 11 rooms, situated in Bloomfield, New-Jersey, within 8 minutes' walk of the dépôt. Apply to HORACE PIERSON, near the dépôt, or the subscriber, W. S. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THOSE WISHING A country home can obtain such, with fine view, on the Hudson, 22 miles from the City, house new; garden and fruit. Price $2,200. Address S. M. BROWN, Harlem, New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT NEW-LEBANON Springs, N. Y., containing nine rooms, with garden and barn attached. House plainly furnished. Terms $200—for the Summer months. Possession given immediately, if desired. Apply, as above, to A. PARSONS.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE two-story dwelling-house, fronting the river, with 2½ acres of land attached. Apply to W. MULLIGAN, No 10 Wall-st., New-York, or to E. MILLS, Astoria.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISland, an elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay; for fishing and bathing, unsurpassed; grounds tastefully arranged; fruits of all kinds in abundance; an excellent garden, carriage, barn, bathing-house and other outbuildings, in complete order, with 80 acres land. If rented, the whole or any number of acres, as desired; within 1 hour by railroad from City, and ¾ mile of Richmond Valley Dépôt. For particulars, apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, Rossville, S. I., or E. R. BENNET, No. 162 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A neat two and a half story cottage, containing 10 rooms and a good cemented cellar, plenty closet and pantry room; water brought into the house; piazza across the front and running alongside to rear end of house; house commands a fine view of the mountain and country around; within 5 minutes of dépôt to New-York, 2 minutes of stage route to Newark, 5 to 10 minutes of schools and churches. Lot 128x134, well laid out and variety of fruit. Price about $3,000. Terms easy. Inquire of W. H. MARVIN, Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st., New-York, or Walnut-st., Orange.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE residence, near the dépôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; outbuildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—LOW, AT SING SING, THE PROPERTY known as the State House; the house is in first-rate order; contains 14 rooms; there is ten acres of land, stable, gardener's house and ice-house. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near the Narrows, Staten Island, furnished or unfurnished, with stables, gardens and all conveniences for a genteel family. Apply to DANIEL LOW, 17 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TO LEASE—Nos. 25 and 29 West 45th-st., four-story brown-stone houses, each 20x50, in perfect order; new, with modern improvements, sub-cellars, &c. Lots 20x100.5. Rent moderate to good tenants. Also, southwest corner of Greenwich and Bethune sts., about 90 feet square, large frame house. Also, to let the marble store, 447 Broadway, in whole, or in part. Apply to J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A four-story basement and under-cellar brick house, north side of 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 20.10x48, lot 100.5, at $9,000—no less. Terms very easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st. N. B.—This house and lot was sold by the above-named brokers, five years ago, for $11,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE and to let several genteel and well built cottage houses recently erected, with spacious gardens, pleasantly situated, and containing twelve to fourteen rooms, with bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, &c., and adapted for either summer or winter residences; thirty to forty-five minutes from the City by ferryboats and railroad.
S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE first-class four-story high stoop brown-stone front house, No. 50 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—complete with all the modern improvements, and handsomely furnished. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 5 P. M., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A new two-story and basement brick house, with ten rooms, finished in good style, in a good location near the ferries; will take $700, and leave the balance on mortgage. Inquire immediately at the corner of South 2d and 6th sts., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement dwelling-house, No. 293 2d-av., west side; also, for sale, 200 shares of New-Haven Railroad Stock. $50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—TWO THREE-story houses, brown-stone basement, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, several new tenement-houses in the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WILLIAM A. INCH, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—AN ELEGANT house for sale near 34th-st. for $13,500; near 26th-st., $8,000; near 29th-st., $8,000; near 36th-st., $9,000; near 44th-st., $10,500; near 52d-st., $10,000; corner 30th-st., $12,000; corner 39th-st., $14,000; corner 41st-st., $10,000. C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 274 West 51st-st., between 10th and 11th avs.: all modern improvements; $3,800 can remain on bond and mortgage; house 25x42½; lot 25x139. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE NEW 4-story, brown-stone house, in Portland-av., near Washington Park; $6,000. Also, one new brick house 4 stories, in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av. cars; $5,000. Terms easy. J. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY NO. 139 Ninth-st., second house east of Broadway, and opposite the fine stores lately erected by A. T. Stewart, Esq. For particulars, inquire at No. 288 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE LADY OF A PHYSICIAN, residing within a pleasant drive of the City, will receive in her household a lady expecting to require kindness, care and home attention. House is delightfully located, accessible by rail or water, contains bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; use of piano and carriage if desired; family small and unobtrusive. Address BON SEJOUR, station G Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE house No. 36 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, is prepared to let rooms with board, either in suites or separately, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. The house is elegantly furnished and conveniently situated; all the accommodations will be in the best style.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD, (late dinner,) can be obtained in a social private family, by applying at No. 51 Sand-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries. Gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate. References.

BOARDING.—A THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. No. 72 2d-av., corner of 4th-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., one door from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily wish to let, with board, three or four rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, etc. Apply at 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms at No. 102 Henry-st. Situation is desirable, within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, IN a private family, for a gentleman and his two sisters. Three adjoining rooms are required, and a good table, in plain family style. Location east of Broadway, between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 1,267 Post-office, describing rooms and stating terms, which must be moderate, and reference.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A HANDsome, large room, in a private house, owned by the occupant, having all the modern improvements; price, with board, late dinner, gas and bath, $4 each per week; location below 4th-st., west side. Address BENNET, Box No. 122 Times Office.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, all fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, with from two to three bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, on reasonable terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room on the second floor, or the whole second floor of a house, with all modern improvements, with board, may be obtained by application at 184 West 24th-st.

AT NO. 33 CLINTON-PLACE, BETWEEN University-place and Broadway, handsomely furnished rooms—en suites or single—to let to parties desiring permanent or transient board. No moving in May.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIFTH-AVENUE TO LET—To a party of gentlemen. The accommodations are first-class in every respect, and ample for from three to five persons. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT NO. 97 STATE-st., corner of Clinton-st., three or four gentlemen may immediately secure pleasant accommodations. The house has the modern improvements.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT NO. 79 COLUMBIA-st., an elegant suite of rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A GENtle and wife, convenient to the City, in a plain country family, where they can have good country board, plenty of milk, &c., where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, with all particulars, terms, means of access to the City, &c., NOVA SCOTIA, Box No. 213 Times Office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, Times Office, and others.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN comfortable rooms, breakfast and tea in a private family, residing in an unusually pleasant and healthy location, a short distance by rail from the 30th-st. station of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply, by note, to D. S., Box No. 142 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, WITHIN ONE hour's ride of the City, for a gentleman and his wife, a sitting-room and bedroom adjoining, with good board, from 15th June to 1st November. Address J. S., Box No. 140 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—ON BAY RIDGE, BY A young gentleman. Address, with full particulars, H., Box No. 930 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WINTER GARDEN—Camille.

WALLACK'S—The Rivals.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Hunchback—Perfection.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—The Merchant of Venice—Mehitable Ann.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Tennessee we have news that on Monday last, Col. Buford, with the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second Illinois, part of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, and a detachment of cavalry and artillery, made a descent upon Union City, fell upon the rebel encampment, numbering 700 infantry and as many cavalry, and dispersed the entire force. The rebels fled in every direction; a number of them were killed and taken prisoners, and a large amount of stores and 150 wagons fell into our hands. Union City bears a most important relation to Island No. Ten.

Our latest advices from Island No. 10 are to Monday. The rebels are reported to have erected a large intrenched camp in the bend of the river directly in front of our gunboats, and to have mounted cannon in large numbers, some of them masked so that their calibre could not be discovered. Our mortars were dropping a shell every fifteen minutes upon the island, to keep the rebels on the alert. Occasionally firing could be heard in the direction of Col. Pope's batteries, but no communication had been received from him for some time.

A reconnoissance from Warrenton to the Rappahannock River, has established the fact that the rebel force in that immediate vicinity consists of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, all under command of Gen. Ewell, who was defeated by our forces at Drainesville. On the return from the reconnoissance, several stragglers from our force were captured by the enemy, including Major Von Steinhause, Capt. Boteicher and Capt. Camp, of the Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers. A reconnoissance was also made yesterday, during which thirty wagon-loads of forage were captured. Skirmishing is frequent between pickets and scouting parties. The village of Warrenton was permanently occupied by our forces yesterday.

A portion of Gen. Banks' corps arrived at Manassas on Monday, after a tedious march from Winchester, in which they encountered no portion of the enemy's forces.

The rebels, for the last two or three days, have been hovering about our position at Strasburgh, but without daring to make an attack. They threw several shells into the camp of a Massachusetts regiment on Sunday, but disappeared when a force was sent against them. About two thousand of them made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets, on Monday, but could not be drawn into an engagement.

Our correspondent on the Lower Potomac informs us that Fredericksburgh is now occupied by thirty regiments of rebel troops, the main part of whom have arrived there quite recently. This knowledge is obtained from escaped slaves, who also report that the rebels have steamers there ready to transport troops down the Rappahannock to some other point. It is also reported that other rebel troops have gone down the York River to reinforce the position at its mouth, where the rebel batteries are weak.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 28th ult., by the arrival at this port of the United States steamship *Oriental*. The news is not important. There was a rumor that the rebels intended to make a descent upon the islands in possession of our troops, but there was believed to be no foundation for it. Our Port Royal correspondent furnishes us with interesting details of the development of an intense and widespread Union sentiment in Florida, more than confirming anticipations in this respect. The *Oriental*, when passing Charleston harbor at night, was fired upon by one of the blockading fleet, under the supposition that she was the rebel steamer *Isabel*, attempting to run the blockade. No damage was done.

The Navy Department has received the official reports detailing the circumstances attending the occupation of Brunswick, Ga. Flag-Officer Dupont's report states that he dispatched three gunboats there, under command of Commander Gordon. They crossed the St. Simon's Bar on the 8th of March, and on the following morning moved past the batteries, which were found to be deserted, and were taken possession of. Strong fortifications were found on both St. Simon's and Jekyl Islands. The vessels then passed up the Sound to Brunswick, which was found to be entirely deserted, though the rebels, previous to their departure, had set on fire the railroad dépôt and wharf. The National flag was raised upon one of the buildings, and a proclamation inviting the inhabitants to return to their homes was posted in prominent places. Nothing whatever was removed from the place by our forces. Commander Gordon subsequently made a reconnoissance through the inland passage to Darien, pushing through a series of obstructions placed in the water by the rebels. That place was also found deserted, though a considerable body of rebel troops had lately been there, and two steamers were seen to leave the wharf as our gunboats approached.

At last accounts, Col. Carter, in command of the Tennessee Union troops, had possession of Jacksonborough, in East Tennessee, having made his advance through what is known as Baptist Gap. Capt. Milward, of Col. Munday's Cavalry Battalion, was the first to enter the town, with his company. The force of rebels at Cumberland Gap is variously estimated, and are said to be receiving some reinforcements.

An Arkansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* asserts "that a note has been received by Gen. Sigel from the Confederate Governor of Arkansas, saying that if we were not driven out of this State in ten days, he would issue an order for the Confederates to lay down their arms, and leave the State."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Thursday, says that the loss on their side, at the battle of Winchester, was between six and seven hundred. It consoles itself and the public, however, by saying that the loss of the "Hessians" was fully twelve hundred.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Conduct of the War, was directed to make inquiries relative to the alleged barbarities practiced by the rebel soldiers with the remains of Union soldiers killed at Manassas, and also relative to the enlistment of Indians in the rebel service. A bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, was introduced. The Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate the correspondence between Gen. Wool and the War Department since the General took command at Fortress Monroe. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was then taken up and debated until the adjournment. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, made a speech against its passage, and Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, in favor of it. One of two amendments were adopted, but the bill was not finally disposed of.

In the House, a memorial from the Illinois Constitutional Convention was presented, in favor of the early enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry relative to the conduct of Gen. Hooker in the case of certain escaped slaves, alleged to have been delivered to their masters contrary to the provisions of the new Article of War; but objection was made, and the resolution went over. The Tax bill was then further considered until the adjournment. The section relating to the tax on advertisements was modified so as to provide that the tax shall be levied upon the amount of actual receipts, and not upon the charges, and to reduce the rate to three per cent. instead of five.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bill to rebuild the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal, and the bill to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The bill to legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council was ordered to a third reading. A number of bills were passed, none of them of special importance, after which the Excise Amendment bill was again debated in Committee of the Whole. The license fee was fixed at $20 for the minimum, and $100 for the maximum rate, with penalties ranging from $10 to $250.

In the Assembly, a long debate took place on the motion to strike from the report of the Grinding Committee the bill relating to the New-York Harbor-masters. It was finally decided to recommit it, with power to report it complete. The Annual Appropriation bill was passed. The bill to protect the harbor of New-York from invasion and to provide for the public defence, was also passed, 78 to 9. The bill relating to Commissioners of Jurors in Kings County was defeated. The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was debated during the Evening Session as the special order.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived at this port last night. Her news has been anticipated by the *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Portland on Monday evening, with advices a day later.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* leaves Philadelphia on Friday, April 4, for the blockading squadrons, &c., and takes a mail for all points where National forces are stationed, from Port Royal to Galveston inclusive. The mail will close in the New-York office at half-past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th. A mail will be dispatched to Port Royal to-day by the steamer *Mattano*. The mail will close at 10 A. M. The steamer lies at Pier No. 5 North River.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, the Mayor sent in a veto of a resolution directing the Comptroller to hire the upper part of No. 400 Grand-street, for the Fifth District Civil Court, on the ground that the Court is a City Court, and the law charges the Corporation with the duty of furnishing rooms for its accommodation. The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, informed the Board that the title to the Eldridge-street jail is vested in the City. A proposition to lease the second floor of Nos. 47 and 49 Chambers-street, for the use of the Supreme Court, was negatived. Several unimportant bills were ordered paid, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

The United States steamer *Sebago*, recently completed at Portsmouth Navy-yard, has just made her trial trip. She performed very satisfactorily.

Prof. Quinby, of the Rochester University, who has just been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, has been ordered to report to Gen. Halleck for duty.

A very interesting question as to our laws of descents and marriage settlements, growing out of a post-nuptial settlement made by John Jacob Astor on his grand-daughter, Emily Astor, (daughter of Wm. B. Astor,) has just been decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The case was stated in the Times of Feb. 10, and the decision was now rendered. The return in the Hackley contract controversy, which was to have been made yesterday, before Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, was postponed until Saturday next, at 12 M.

There was an improved Stock Market at the close of yesterday, and the Railway Shares about ½ ⅌ cent. higher than on Monday. Government Stock of 1881 was heavily dealt in, at 93 ⅌ cent.; sales of the day nearly half a million of dollars. Gold firm, at 102 ⅌ cent. Exchange, 112@112¼ ⅌ cent.

Flour was in fair request, yesterday, and prices of desirable lots favored sellers. Wheat was lightly dealt in, and was irregular in value. A very brisk inquiry prevailed for Corn, which advanced 1c. ⅌ bushel. Oats were in lively demand, as were also Sugars, Lard and Bacon; while Pork and Beef were quiet. Coffee, Hemp, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Rice, Soap and Whalebone were inactive. Pimento, Gunny Bags and Bagging, and American Pig and Bar Iron, were more freely purchased at buoyant rates. Cotton was very moderately inquired for, yet was quoted steady. Hay, Hops, Lead, Oils, Tin, and Whisky, were selling slowly. The freight engagements were more extensive, especially of Breadstuffs and Provisions for Liverpool, but at easier rates.

The Cattle market was moderately supplied with beeves yesterday, and trade was quite active in the morning, but dull toward night. About 3,300 head were on sale, a good proportion of them strong, heavy cattle, and a few more are anticipated for to-day. Prices advanced a trifle on Monday, but fell off Tuesday afternoon to the current rates of last week, and in some cases, a little lower. A few were sold at 9c. ⅌ ℔., but mostly at 8c.@8½c., except thin stock, which was slow at 7½c. Cattle mostly sold.

Trade Between Nassau and Charleston.—Not all the watchers of the rebel coast sleep always. The steamer *Oriental* has a tale to tell of the vigilance exhibited by a blockading vessel at Charleston, which goes far to redeem the character of that branch of the service. The *Oriental* was steaming by the port named, late upon a dark evening, when she was discovered by the *Florida*, one of the vessels stationed there. The *Florida* at once bore down upon the transport, firing as she approached, and disregarding the signals exhibited by the little steamer, ordered her to stop, under penalty of being run down. She stopped accordingly until explanations had cleared up her character.

The fierce zeal of the *Florida* was not only justifiable, but praiseworthy. The Navy Department connives at an unlimited intercourse between Nassau and Charleston. Hardly a week passes without a vessel from England laden with supplies arriving at the British port, where it finds in waiting two or three rebel steamers prepared to transfer its cargo, and carry it safely into a rebel harbor. A National vessel is nominally stationed at Nassau to watch and stop this traffic. But American residents at Nassau during the Fall and Winter attest the uniformity with which Lieut. Temple, the Commander, has put to sea and kept out of the way, until the Confederate steamers have safely loaded and departed; returning only when there had ceased to be occasion for his presence. The attention of Secretary Welles was called to this state of things four months ago. In deference to his ignorance of nautical matters he was also told how the entire trade might be broken up. And yet no measure has been adopted to restrain it. The task of defeating it has devolved upon the blockading squadron at Charleston, which has not yet succeeded in capturing one of the vessels which ply with such regularity between the Bahamas and the rebel port. The vigilance of the *Florida* affords hope of better things. There is a prospect that in running down at random and sinking a dozen ships, irrespective of their colors, one of the dozen may be the *Isabel* or *Ella Warley*; and that thus the contraband traffic may be ended.

Public Confidence and the War.

The rapid growth of what the London *Times* is pleased to call the "mob" in the Christian graces of faith and patience, is not the least remarkable phenomena of the hour. Three weeks ago the gratified *oi polloi* sat down to its daily battle and victory with the same calm confidence as to its matutinal roll and tea, and grew restive when the morning paper had no narrative of fresh successes, and no fatal catalogue of killed and wounded. So blunted, indeed, had the popular sensibilities become under the influence of a martial satiety, that popular enthusiasm failed utterly of any response to the stirring bulletin, and the stock market sank, as if battles won were National calamities. Such was the law of that particular period. It does not apply at present. For nearly a fortnight there has been recorded no fresh and splendid success. Bulletin-boards have been blanks; the *Herald* has confined its sensation headings within three-fourths of a column. We have grown used to the tranquil aspects of a campaign. Without a victory, the stock market moves steadily upward. The language of the street and the table is cheerful, assured, buoyant. A settled confidence in the result of the war, and a conviction that the end will be reached before the fading of Summer, are in the minds of everybody, and give tone to public feeling.

The ground of this assurance is easily discovered. The victories in the West, and in North Carolina, have proved that when brought into action the army of the Union is tolerably sure of success. And after a delay, arguing thorough preparation, the main army of the Union, that of the Potomac, has been put in motion, under a leadership which leaves no doubt of its entire efficiency, and its attainment of the most splendid rewards of courage, discipline and soldierly self-confidence. The lesson learned in Winter quarters by the troops, has been faith in their General. They have witnessed him zealous in every labor that could possibly contribute to their military education and training, and to steadiness in the trying collisions of the battle-field. They have seen his comprehensive plans vindicated in the triumphant movement of the Western forces. The stamina and endurance of the men have been tested by camp-life in Winter; their nerves have been put to proof by frequent encounters with an enemy, who obligingly assisted that department of martial training, by hovering constantly upon the Union lines. In every way have the designs of the Commanding General, and a concurrence of favorable circumstances, aided the conversion of a Bull Run mob into an army proof to danger and hardship, and eager for the field from which it has been thus long wisely withheld. The simple fact that Gen. McClellan has taken the field with a force so competent, is the basis of public confidence. The palpable evidence of battles fought is not needed to foretell ultimate results. There can be no resistance offered by the rebels that can check the successful advance of this tremendous force. The character which McClellan has earned, through infinite slander and stupid detraction, for prudence and steadfast adherence to his cautious, but certain method of prosecuting the war, gives thorough assurance that each step of his progress southward will be securely guarded; there will be no startling discoveries, by panic-stricken men, of masked batteries, and an enemy in thrice the strength reported or anticipated. The enemy will be followed until he is found; and if he choose to try the hazard of a battle, there is everything in the skill of the General, and the character and perfect armament of the men, to afford us a moral certainty of success.

Such are a few of the elements embodied in the popular view of the results likely to attend Gen. McClellan's march into the rebel States. They have long prepared us to look to the end with unflinching confidence; and it is the fact that the march has actually commenced the prospects of which are so hopeful, that gives so much spirit and briskness to the public temper. The further stimulus of a great victory is hardly needed; yet not many days are likely to pass without the addition of that fillip.

Yancey as a Union Missionary.—If Mr. Yancey has really been delivering at New-Orleans the speech which comes to us through the Southwestern papers, it may well be a subject of congratulation that he was not captured by the way. The sentiments which he is reported to have uttered in a public address in the Crescent City, are at once so true, so little like what an adroit Southern politician would be apt to say, and so much like what might be falsely put into his mouth, that we we were at first disposed, on internal evidence, to doubt that any such speech had been made. The fact of his non-capture, however, and the detailed report of the speech which comes to us through an Alabama paper, would seem fully to credit it; and if Yancey continues the character in which he has made his first appearance since his return from his diplomatic mission, we may account him a most efficient auxiliary of the Union cause. Mr. Yancey returns from Europe "a wiser and a sadder man," and tells his fellow rebels more wholesome truths than they have probably ever heard before. The ex-Ambassador of Half-Moon-street frankly tells them that it is his deliberate opinion that the South has no friends in Europe; that there is, in fact, a strong prejudice against the South because of its peculiar institution; that there are many persons in Europe who consider the Southern people semi-civilized, and believe that negroes are raised upon the same plan that stock is; and finally, that for any good the rebel commissioners now in England and France can accomplish in the way of obtaining European intervention, they might just as well be immediately recalled.

Mr. Yancey has, during the past twelve months, had the best of opportunities of learning these unpalatable truths, and his audience will probably consider him good authority. We have not the slightest idea, however, that he will be permitted to continue his mission. The Richmond usurpers know perfectly well that, were the truths which Yancey proclaimed at New-Orleans once thoroughly understood by the Southern people, the breath would be out of the body of the rebellion. We confidently look to see the late ambassador retired to private life therefore, or compelled, at least, to change his tune. Davis & Co. will hardly care to have this croaking Cassandra spreading epidemic despair among a bewildered and disappointed population.

England and the Law of the Seas.

If calmly to bear calumny be one of the most difficult trials which either an individual or a nation can be called upon to undergo, there is a proportionate reward when Time, bringing round his revenges, brushes away the falsehood and blazons the truth. The United States have long been taunted with having refused to accede to that part of the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, whereby the maritime Powers of Europe declared that privateering should be abolished, and that the neutral flag should cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. But it has not been convenient for those who have delighted to cast opprobrium upon us for not giving in our adhesion to these doctrines, to remember the ground on which our Government based its refusal. While lustily charging us with holding on to a remnant of barbarism in maritime warfare, they have been very careful to keep in the extreme background the fact that the United States Government declined giving its adhesion to the doctrines of the Paris Conference, not because they went too far, but because they did not go far enough. We were quite willing in 1856 to agree both that privateering should be abolished, and that neutral goods (with the exception of contraband of war) should be exempt from capture under an enemy's flag, but only on condition that the exemption should be extended to the ship as well as to its cargo. We desired, in fact, to carry the law to its legitimate conclusion by making all private property free from capture at sea; and declared that any other doctrine would be but a temporary makeshift, not a permanent and efficacious principle.

Never was anticipation more completely justified by the event. Scarcely has England, which alone objected to the adoption of the proposition made by our Government, had half-a-dozen years' experience of the practical working of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris than she begins to feel all the embarrassments which a half-recognition of truth or duty invariably brings with it. It is now felt to be necessary either to go back and reverse the policy that the flag covers the cargo, or forward, and adopt the American proposition, placing the ship under the same category as the cargo, and making both free from capture. This conviction, which is shared in a particular degree by the shipping and commercial classes of England, has lately found embodiment in a resolution offered by Mr. Horsfall, member of Parliament for Liverpool, to the effect that the present state of international maritime law, as affecting belligerents and neutrals, is ill-defined and unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Horsfall plants himself completely on the ground held by our Government six years ago, and is not afraid to do us entire justice in the matter. It will be remembered that the position assumed by Mr. Marcy, in his great state-paper, was briefly as follows: The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded on the principle that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war. But the proposed surrender goes little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by National ships of war. "Should the leading Powers of Europe," said President Pierce, "concur in proposing as a rule of international law, to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will gladly meet them upon that ground." Mr. Horsfall has the courage to cite this very argument, and to claim for the United States the credit of having acted a just, enlightened, and magnanimous part.

We have already published the debate which came up on this resolution on the 11th, and was concluded on the 17th of the current month: it took an immense range, and in any other times than the exciting ones in which we now find ourselves must have claimed a large share of public attention. Curiously enough, there was not an argument put forth by the various speakers in favor of the resolution that was not urged by our Government in 1856; but the special experience that has led the British mind up to the new conviction is certainly instructive. It is clearly seen that the action of the present law, in the event of a war, must be to pass all the carrying trade into the hands of neutrals, and every British ship must be laid by. When merchants would have the power of shipping goods in neutral vessels, it is very certain that those neutral vessels would obtain greatly enhanced freights, and British seamen would be drafted from British ships, not into Her Majesty's navy, but into neutral vessels, that could afford to pay a much higher rate of wages than could ever be paid in the royal navy. Indeed, even in times of peace British commerce has had an opportunity to see the effect of the law. Upon the mere rumor of a war a short time ago, when it was thought England might be involved in the contest between France and Austria in Italy, the moment it reached distant ports, such as Canton and Calcutta, second-class American vessels were able to get freights at a fifty per cent. higher rate than first-class British ships could obtain. Facts innumerable of this character were cited in the course of the debate, especially by the members from the great mercantile and shipping communities, who have become thoroughly convinced that it is necessary either to reverse the present principle, or give it its full extension, and who are now vigorously urging the immediate adoption of the American proposition of 1854 and 1856.

It takes nothing from the significance of this debate, that it concluded unfavorably to Mr. Horsfall's resolution, which had to be withdrawn. Indeed, we are not sure that the universal justice of the principle is not rendered all the more conspicuous by the arguments which the official speakers brought against its adoption by Great Britain. Its chief opponents were the Attorney-General, the Secretary for War, (Sir G. C. Lewis,) and Lord Palmerston, and none of them dared to deny that justice and right lay with the new doctrine. It was conceded that the principle of the absolute immunity of private property from capture at sea was the only doctrine that was fair for all; and it was frankly acknowledged that under any other conditions than the overwhelming naval supremacy which England possesses, it would be desirable for her also. The one argument on which Lord Palmerston fell back, was that the measure would take away the maritime *advantage* which England now enjoys, and establish even handed justice for all nations. If this "situation" cannot be regarded as a very amiable or high-toned one for the British Government, it is the one in which its official spokesman has elected to put it. It is some satisfaction, however, that the sense of the House was on the other side, even although the resolution had to be withdrawn. Mr. Horsfall's resolution was in too generalized a form to lead to practical legislation; but the conviction of the Commons is clear and fixed, and, we may depend upon it, will soon find legislative embodiment. It is, of course, a source of very pure gratification that the principle which the United States proclaimed six years ago, on grounds of general justice and humanity, and which was rejected by the Government of England, is now being urged by her mercantile classes on the ground of material interest.

Is that Law?

Our Judges and Justices must be a little cautious in the manifestation of their partiality for criminals. Times have changed. Honest business is not so urgent now as to preclude a little thought and attention to public interests. Our citizens are becoming somewhat sensitive to the perversion of power on the part of public servants. They don't see why, if good government is worth fighting for, it is not worth voting for; and the nomination and election of Justices, Judges, and municipal officers generally, so disinterestedly controlled heretofore, in a good degree, by Liquor-Dealers' Associations and dram-sellers, is in a fair way to be taken into the hands of men who pay the taxes and bear the burdens of the City.

Judge McCunn and Justice Brennan, and a few other gentlemen of the ermine, seem not fully to appreciate this altered condition of things. They evidently regard the enforcement of laws affecting illegal dram-selling, especially on Sunday, as quite "oppressive," and their province appears to be to punish the Police and spare the tapster. Thus, we have it on the best authority, Justice Brennan promptly discharged all the prisoners brought before him last Monday morning for violations of the Sunday Liquor law, with a single exception, (was that one a member of the "Association?") on the ground that *the officers were not in uniform* when the arrests were made. And the Justice added the impressive illustration from his own mode of life, which must have struck awe into the hearts of trembling patrolmen: "When I go into such places to get some oysters, I generally call for something to drink after eating, and I would like to see any one bother me!"

Now, the Justices' victuals and drink may be very important to him, and we will not "bother" him on that score; it is his *law* that concerns us and the public. Does a Policeman's authority *vest* in his buttons? If he should be stripped in a street row, would he cease to have power to arrest his assailants? Must all evasions of the law be sanctioned, because the only way of detecting and restraining them may be to employ officers in citizens dress? Did the Justice ever refuse to take a complaint against a gambler or a thief because arrested by a Detective? Or are Sunday dram-sellers privileged parties in Justices' Courts?

It is high time the Grand Jury, or the Superior Courts, or the Legislature interposed some effective shield for the citizen and the police, against the innumerable dodges of the men in power, whose pledges to the liquor-interest warp their official action in questions relating to their special constituency. Meanwhile the dependence of the public is on the persistent fidelity of the Metropolitans. Some of them, undoubtedly, are the servants of the same grasping master; but many of them are true, brave men, and all good citizens will stand by them, and hold them in honor, if they worry out the lawless hordes who insist in using the whole seven days of the week for a traffic that generally has no legal right on any day.

The Number Ten Rebels.—The gallant dash of Col. Buford upon the rebels at Union City, Tenn., and the rout of the latter therefrom, renders the position of the No. Ten rebels very precarious. Union City is in Obion County; at the point where the branch railroad from Hickman intersects the Mobile and Ohio road, and is pretty nearly in the rear of the rebel troops and batteries on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, which are acting as supports for the islanders. The No. Ten rebels expected, when they should find it necessary to evacuate their river stronghold, to make their way to this Mobile and Ohio Road, and there take the cars for Jackson or Corinth, to join the main rebel body. But this line of escape is now cut off—that is, if we continue to hold Union City. They cannot get up the river, nor down the river, nor across it; and not much more work now is required to circumvallate with a line of fire the whole force. We are in a fair way of achieving a neater victory than would be the driving away of the rebels from the position they have so tenaciously held.

The Street Contractor in the Courts.—The participants with Mr. Hackley in the interesting game of all pay and no work, are quarreling over the stakes. Hackley, it seems, pockets them all. His partners object clamorously, and Courts which have no power to enjoin the contractor to clean the streets, are invoked to compel a distribution of his wages for cleaning them. We trust they will do nothing of the kind. The backers of Hackley embarked with him in the job at a comparatively low price, with a deliberate resolve of enriching themselves by systematically defrauding the public out of the equivalent of their pay. The bargain among themselves is, therefore, of a kind which the law declines to recognize or enforce; and the tribunal which lends itself to the enforcement will be as careless of law and equity, as it is of the public welfare. Let them divide their plunder as best they may.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Modification of the Tax-Bill.

The Proposal to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Speech of Senator Wright of Indiana.

SECRETARY CHASE ON A MISSION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, April 1.

SECRETARY CHASE ON A MISSION.

Secretary Chase left Washington to-day immediately after Cabinet meeting, on a very unexpected mission. He goes to Baltimore, perhaps further.

RETURNED FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Vice President Hamlin, Senators Sherman and Hale, Representative Train, of Massachusetts, and a number of other gentlemen, with their families, numbering near sixty persons in all, who went to Fortress Monroe, a few days since, on a trip of pleasure, returned to-day. They were highly delighted with everything they saw, and report the Union cause in the ascendant in Hampton Roads.

THE SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT, OF INDIANA.

The speech of Senator Wright, of Indiana, to-day, caused an immense sensation among the extreme Republicans. They thought Gov. Morton had done poor work in selecting a Senator for a Republican State. On the other hand, the Democrats and conservative Republicans were well pleased, and are sure that Indiana will overwhelmingly sustain Senator Wright. This speech is regarded by the Democrats as the most significant token yet given of the reanimation of the Democratic element in the United States.

THE REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The congregation of a heavy rebel force at Fredericksburgh, as announced by the Times' correspondent, is proof that the rebel leaders expect a formidable attack on the right wing of their Rappahannock line of defence.

ANTI-ABOLITION SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.

A prominent gentleman, and a Republican office holder, who has just returned from Cincinnati and other Western points, reports a general development of an intense Anti-Abolition sentiment in all quarters of the West, since the Wendell Phillips riot in Cincinnati. He says violent denunciations of Phillips and all of his kind are heard among all classes, and that threats are made against many Abolition members of Congress, that if they show themselves before the people in the West, they will fare worse than Wendell Phillips did. This feeling, he reports, is based on the popular repugnance to "negro equality," toward which the Abolitionists are supposed to be tending—no white man being so poor in his own esteem as not to feel himself "better than a nigger."

THE CASE OF GEN. SICKLES.

It is said that President Lincoln is so well satisfied with Gen. Sickles' soldierly qualities, and his extraordinary efforts in getting up the Excelsior Brigade, that he will keep him in command for the present, which he can do, notwithstanding the Senate's refusal to confirm him in the rank to which he was nominated.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

It appears from official correspondence that toward the close of last year, a letter, written by a Dr. Hopkins, came into possession of the State Department. It was therein stated that an organization had been formed, by which the members of the Knights of the Golden Circle were to rush into the army and service of the Federal Government, and thus gain influence and position for carrying out their treasonable schemes; and, further, that Ex-President Pierce was among its prominent members. When this letter was received, a note was sent to Ex-President Pierce, inclosing an extract from it, saying: "Your name is connected with a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the Government. Any information on the subject will be acceptable." Mr. Pierce, in reply, expresses his surprise that even seeming credence should have been given to the charge; appeals to his general course as a complete refutation of the slander, and remarks that he never belonged to any secret league, society or association, and further objects to the form of the note. Secretary Seward, in reply, explains that this was written by Wm. Hunter, chief clerk of the Department; explains the circumstances under which he signed it; regrets that it gave offence, and offers an apology.

GEN. MANSFIELD'S REPORT.

In reply to the Senate's resolution, calling for Gen. Mansfield's report concerning the rebel steamer *Merrimac*, that body has been respectfully informed it is deemed inconsistent with the public interest at present to furnish a copy of the document.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. CONWAY.

The sickness of Representative Conway, of Kansas, is much more serious than was at first supposed. His disease has assumed the form of pleurisy.

THE PRESIDENT IN ALEXANDRIA.

The President visited Alexandria to-day—the first time he has been in Virginia since last Summer.

CAPT. ERICSSON IN WASHINGTON.

Capt. Ericsson, to whom the *Monitor* is giving so much fame, is now in Washington.

REPORTED TO BE CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

There is a report to-day that Jackson Edmondson, W. Dougherty and Thos. Warren, of this city, who went out to Fauquier County, Virginia, in search of a son of the former, have been captured by the rebels.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

Pending the section taxing spirits, the following was finally adopted as a substitute for the section reported by the Committee of Ways and Means: On spirits mixed with other liquors or materials, or prepared in any way to be sold as whisky, brandy, gin, wine, or by any other name not otherwise provided, fifty cents per gallon on the basis of the first-proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first-proof.

Mr. EDWARDS moved as an amendment, the following:

"That this tax shall be assessed on all such spirits held by any person or persons for sale at the time this act shall take effect."

This amendment was lost, establishing, it is thought, the final sense of the House as to taxing any article not manufactured at the time the act shall take effect.

A SPEECH BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes, under date of March 31:

"Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN was visited at his quarters, near Fairfax Seminary, Va., on Friday night last, by the entire Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Col. GOSLINE. The occasion was enlivened by the music of the band, and also from a glee-club belonging to the regiment. After the serenade, the General appeared and addressed the regiment as his comrades, adding that he thanked them for three things: One in the past, one in the present, and one in the future. In the past, for the superior discipline and military skill displayed on every occasion when he had been permitted to witness them on the field; in the present, for the smiling confidence which shone in the faces which he was able to see in the dim light, and in the future for the assurance that in them he could rely to help him, to fight for him, and, if necessary, to die with him. Can I not? At this a thousand voices answered, '*Yes, yes, every time.*' He then said he did not think this last would be necessary; that he hoped to subdue the rebellion without resorting to such sacrifice. With 'three times three,' and a huge tiger, they bade the General 'good night,' nearly every man as they passed him, insisting upon giving him a hearty shake by the hand. The General's wife, who was present, seemed fully imbued with the enthusiasm of those around her."

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the Indians of Northern Mississippi. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) ordered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to collect evidence in regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas of officers and soldiers of the United States, killed in battle there. He said, we have been disgusted and shocked by the reported treatment of the remains of soldiers by the rebels. The skull of a brave Massachusetts officer has been made into a drinking-cup for a Georgia rebel. It is evident that we are in conflict with a people lower in the scale of civilization than ourselves, and he wanted record made for history.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to enlarge the resolution so as to include an inquiry whether the rebels enlisted Indians, who committed unheard-of atrocities, and how this savage warfare was conducted. If he was a commanding General, he would make no prisoners of men who were serving side by side with Indians.

The resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said a resolution was yesterday passed, appointing Mr. WOOLSEY a Regent in the Smithsonian Institute. He (DIXON) had before offered a resolution to appoint HENRY BARNARD. He had received a letter from Mr. BARNARD, requesting him to withdraw his name in favor of Mr. WOOLSEY. The letter was read.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be instructed to transmit to the Senate the correspondence of Gen. WOOL with the War Department, relative to the movements or part thereof, since he has been in command of Fortress Monroe.

The resolution was adopted.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, said he had hoped when he came here he might turn his attention to putting down the rebellion, and that these embarrassing questions would be avoided. He was not going to look into the past to see why certain things were done. There was evil enough in every section of the country to excite horror, but he thought it was the duty of the politician and statesman to look on the bright side: but instead of avoiding these questions, they met him on every side, and there were many measures more important, especially the Confiscation bill, which he regarded as the most important measure before the Senate, and calculated to put down rebellion. He was opposed to the bill preferred, and had offered a bill, which was a copy of that offered by President LINCOLN, when a member of the House. He preferred it for two things: gradual emancipation and submitting it to the people of the District. He referred to the bill of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN for emancipation of Slavery in Pennsylvania, which was gradual, and he referred to JOHN Q. ADAMS, who was not in favor of emancipation in the District of Columbia. He quoted from his speeches of 1837 and 1839, and said the facts show that the free blacks increase faster than slaves in the country, and contended that there were influences at work which accomplished the desired object better than hasty measures. He was further opposed to the bill because it rejected colonization. The people of Indiana settled this question, and they determined this black population should not mingle with them. He wanted his children to grow up among their equals. He referred to the message of the President as the first time the Executive ever attempted, in any way, to interfere with the States. He was an advocate of the old-fashioned State Rights—not the modern doctrine but the old doctrine, that domestic institutions and regulations strictly belong to the States. When the Government assumes powers infringing on State rights, it inaugurates corruption and blundering, and he thought the origin of the rebellion was in the system of office-hunting and corruption. He thought the Border States ought to be consulted as to the expediency of this measure. He would use all measures to put down the rebellion, and let Time, the great arbiter, determine the proper remedies of these and other questions. He referred to Gen. SHERMAN's proclamation and Mr. UNDERWOOD's letter in regard to the bill, as a ring of the true metal. He was opposed to the army returning fugitives and in favor of the tax and confiscation bills, and all other measures to put down the rebellion. The people of his State were eminently loyal, and they desired the rebellion put down, and to have no impediments put in the way by side issues. He believed there was no difficulty in living in peace and in union with Slavery, if each State would only attend to its own concerns and not interfere with the sister States.

The question being on an amendment offered by Mr. POMEROY, that equitable settlement be made with slave and master,

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.) spoke in favor of the amendment as a matter of justice. He said he came here last April, and nearly all the loyal men he found living in the District, were slaves. He did not believe any slaves were held here by any right or any law, and we have no right to pay masters for slaves to which they have no legal right.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he had presented the resolutions of his State in favor of this measure, and pledging the State for her share of the payment in case the resolution was adopted. A constitutional question had been raised in objection to that measure, but the resolution simply says that the United States "ought to afford aid, &c.;" and, if the States think it their duty they can make the way plain for Congress. The people of his State had made the way plain for him, though he had no hesitation before. What objection can there be to it? It will not interfere, in any way, with the States—it leaves everything to our own choice. He believed Slavery injurious to the whole country, and if any part of the people of the States desire to overthrow it, he had the right to give them aid; and, with the best wishes for all the States, he did desire a party might rise up in the States who desire emancipation; and the argument against the resolution, that it would raise up such a party, had no force with him. But, in regard to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, nobody can claim that Congress has not the constitutional power to legislate for the District of Columbia in any way that may seem best. There never was a time when he would not vote to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. He had said repeatedly that the object of the war was to restore the Constitution, and not to interfere with Slavery in the States, and he meant to keep that pledge; but he did not say, nor the party did not say, that they would do nothing which might indirectly affect Slavery. The object of the Republican Party was to free the Government from connection with Slavery. It did not follow that the Republican Party intended to do anything unconstitutional because they do what is properly constitutional; and the Senator from Virginia (WILLEY) had no right to say that all measures brought in are a series of one plan. He thought Slavery an evil, and whenever he could weaken and injure Slavery, under the Constitution, he had the right, and it was his duty to do it. They could not suppose the Republican Party were going to shut their mouths, and not do or think anything, and they could not expect him to lose any opportunity to dissever the Government from Slavery. He should be false to all the instincts of his nature if he did, believing as he did that Slavery was a wrong and a curse. Within constitutional limits they could not expect him to neglect any opportunity to strike a blow at Slavery. He believed the time had come for the abolition of Slavery in the District. He hoped it would be an example to his friend from Virginia, (Mr. CARLILE,) and lead him into the ranks to inaugurate a movement to bring his own State into the position she might have. Virginia has nearly as much territory as all New-England, and has unparalleled resources; but look at the difference! What can be the reason, except that Virginia has an institution which New-England has not. He never could understand why distinguished Senators exhaust themselves in saying hosannas to Slavery, which belittled them and kept them far below the position they were capable of assuming.

Mr. POMEROY's amendment was rejected.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up his substitute for the bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment to the original bill, that persons are permitted to retain possession of their slaves till the money appropriated be paid them. Rejected.

Mr. DAVIS offered another amendment to strike out the limit of $300 as the average amount to be paid for each slave. Rejected—Yeas 11, Nays 30.

Mr. BROWNING, of Missouri, (Union,) said he found no difficulty as to the constitutionality of this measure. In the various times which this measure has been proposed, it has never been objected to on the ground of constitutionality, but that of expediency. He had an amendment, suggested by a citizen of the District, who was himself a slaveholder. He moved to amend Mr. CLARK's substitute, by making the average value of slaves $500, and providing that one-half be paid to the master, if loyal, and the other half retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that when liberated by the bill, and the slave emigrates to another country, it shall be paid over to him or her. Adopted.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) moved the amendment of Mr. CLARK's substitute so as to provide for the submission of the question to the people of the District before it became a law. Disagreed to—Yeas, 13; Nays, 24.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered, in amendment to the original bill, that no payment be made for any slaves to any person who has borne arms in rebellion against the United States, or in any way given aid thereto. Adopted.

After further discussion, the Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Illinois Constitutional Convention, in favor of the early enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and gave notice that he should ask for an early consideration of the bill to that end, it being a matter of great National and military importance.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was further postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, Brig.-Gen. HOOKER, commanding the army of the United States of the Lower Potomac, Maryland, on the 26th day of March, 1862, issued an order, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DIVISION, CAMP BAKER,
LOWER POTOMAC, March 26, 1862.

To the Brigade and Regimental Commanders of this Division:

Messrs. Nally, Gray, Dunnington, Dent, Adams, Speake, Price, Posey, and Cobey, citizens of Maryland, have negroes supposed to be with some regimental corps. The Brigadier-General Commanding directs that they be permitted to visit all the camps of his command in search of this property, and if found, that they be allowed to take possession of the same without any interference whatever. Should any obstacle be thrown in the way by any officer or soldier in the Division, they will be at once reported to these headquarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. HOOKER.
(Signed,) JOSEPH DICKERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

And whereas, by the directions of Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, a report was made in relation to the said order of Brig.-Gen. HOOKER, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT
EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
CAMP HALL, March 27, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with verbal directions from Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES to report as to the occurrences at this camp on the afternoon of the 26th inst., I beg leave to submit the following:

At about half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 26, admission within our lines was demanded by a party of horsemen, (civilians,) numbering fifteen. They presented the Lieutenant commanding the guard with an order of entrance from Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, commanding the division. A copy of the order is herewith appended. The order stated that nine men should be admitted. I ordered that the balance should remain without the lines, which was done. Upon the appearance of the others there was visible dissatisfaction and considerable manœuvering among the soldiers to so great an extent that I almost feared for the safety of the slave-owners. At this time Gen. SICKLES opportunely arrived, and instructed me to order them outside the camp, which I did amid the loud cheers of our soldiers. It is proper to add that before entering our lines and within about seventy-five or a hundred yards of our camp, one of their number discharged two pistol shots at a negro who was running past them, with an evident intention of taking his life. This justly enraged our men. All of which is respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

JOHN TILER, Major Commanding Second Regiment
Excelsior Brigade.

J. C. PALMER, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, and A. A. A. General.

Therefore Resolved, That the Joint Select Committee on the Conduct of the War be requested to inquire whether said order of Gen. HOOKER is not a violation of the recent article of war passed by Congress, and approved by the President, concerning the action of the army in the return of fugitive slaves, and to report such a remedy as in the judgment of the Committee will prevent the issue of similar orders, which, while they outrage the feelings of loyal officers and men, necessarily tend to demoralize the army.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) before the reading was completed, objected to the introduction of the proposition.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

An amendment was adopted exempting from taxation, under the railroad, omnibus and steamboat section, all foreign emigrants traveling at a reduced rate of fare into the interior of the country a distance of over a hundred miles from the seacoast.

During the proceedings the House found itself without a quorum, and much time was consumed in securing one.

Several amendments were made to the above section, including a tax of one and a half per centum on the gross receipts of bridge corporations.

An amendment was adopted that Trust Companies be included with the Banks, Savings Institutions, &c., and that they pay three per centum on their income.

A new section was added, providing that on and after May next, there shall be paid for every insurance policy which may be made, renewed, continued, or indorsed, a duty of ten cents for every $100 insured for one year, etc.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to strike out from the bill the section levying a tax on newspaper advertisements. He looked upon this mode of taxation as oppressive and unjust, and would briefly state his reasons for the faith that was in him. The proprietors of newspapers were willing to bear their full proportion of the burdens imposed on the suppression of this unholy rebellion, and they were ready to make all proper sacrifices to sustain and support the Government; but it would be easy to show that this tax on newspaper advertisements was unjust and oppressive. There were no less than four classes of taxes imposed on the newspaper establishments. There was, first, the tax on the staple, the printing paper; there was, also, the tax upon gas, oil and candles, largely used in printing-offices, as most of the labor was performed at night; there was, in addition, the tax on telegraphic messages, bearing heavily, as the telegraph was necessary to the interest of the paper; then, again, was the tax upon the proprietors' income at the end of the year; and now, last of all, came the proposed tax on the advertisements of the paper. Now, if they took all the papers in the country, good, bad and indifferent, and inquired into their business, it would be found that they did not make a single dollar clear profit in the year. It was true that to this rule there were some very few exceptions. It might be said that the sale of papers has increased in consequence of the exciting news of the war; but advertising in papers, the life and blood and whole sustenance of the Press, has decreased materially by the paralysis of business, and great losses have been already sustained. In his district, at the opening of the war, there were twenty-four papers printed. Since then, without the aid of a tax, seven of these had given up the ghost, and others would soon follow suit, if the tax is imposed. Its injustice ought to be apparent to all, from the fact that it taxes all intermediate sources of income not touching in other trades. In taxing the hotel-keeper, you tax him according to his income, which is just; but you do not tax him, also, according to the number of boarders he keeps in his house. But the newspaper proprietor is taxed, not only on his income, but also on all resources of that income—first, his subscriptions; secondly, his advertisements; and, thirdly, his job printing. The latter is not always an *addenda*, and many newspaper establishments derive their whole income from advertisements, and therefore it was he complained. The bill taxes the staple used in this particular business, while it lets the staple of the tobacco manufacturer and others go untaxed. They might as well tax the merchant for each of his customers, as to tax the proprietor of a newspaper on his advertisements. Why not tax the customers of all other trades as well as this particular one? The lawyer has two classes of patrons—patrons in civil causes, and patrons in criminal causes; you do not tax him on each class. The newspaper man has also two classes of customers—the subscriber and the advertiser; for each of these you propose to tax him, while you let the lawyer go free. Why not tax the lawyer as well as the printer? While they confined the tax upon merchants and others to their income, they propose to tax the printers, not only on their income, but intermediately through all the sources of their income. To this he objected, and for this reason he must say that the bill discriminated against the newspaper proprietor and in favor of other trades and professions. This tax will operate against the bill, for it will curtail the publication of advertisements and lessen the consumption of printing paper. It will increase the distress of the country. It will throw thousands out of employment, and rob the poor and unemployed of the means of seeking and obtaining employment. In every aspect, he looked upon the advertisement tax as unjust and pernicious. They would be disappointed in their expectation of raising a revenue in this way, for already advertising had fallen off all over the country, and this provision would destroy it altogether.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) thought that the Press ought to come up to the work.

Mr. COLFAX was of the same opinion, but by this bill, without taxing advertisements, publications were taxed more than they ought to be. They pay more than their proportion on the articles used, and for paper, telegraphic messages, gas-light, etc. They might as well impose a tax on boarders at a hotel, or on lawyers for every criminal or civil suit.

Mr. WRIGHT said that persons engaged in every branch of business, merchants, as well as mechanics, were not taxed less than newspapers, which ought to bear their just proportion.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) replied that in England a large income was derived from the tax on advertisements as well as the tax on newspaper stamps. The Committee, he thought, had already made large concessions by reducing the tax on printing paper and striking out that on ink.

Mr. COLFAX said that experience had shown that the English tax on newspapers and books was a tax on knowledge, and that the people demanded and secured a reform in this particular.

The Committee disagreed to the motion of Mr. COLFAX to strike out the advertisement section.

The section was finally amended as follows, and then retained in the bill:

"The tax on advertisements shall be assessed on the amounts received for the same, not the amounts charged, and is reduced from five to three per centum."

Newspapers with less than 2,000 circulation, or whose receipts are less than $1,000 for annum for advertisements, are exempted from any advertising tax.

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Statesmanlike Course of the Majority of the City Delegation—Fillibustering Against Business—The Quarantine Grounds—Dr. Brown's Opinion of Homœopathy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31, 1862.

Although the House did not adjourn on Saturday until this evening, they might have as well done so, for the hegira of members to their homes was just about as great as usual, and the House was able to accomplish nothing, except to receive a few reports from the Committees, and to adjourn before 1 o'clock for lack of something to do which so small a quorum could safely undertake. The usually brilliant and statesmanlike course of the majority of the New-York Delegation stood out in bold relief this morning also, as, through their indignation at the evidently sweeping majority which the Health bill is sure to receive, they were lead to take advantage of the small quorum present to exercise their powers of fillibustering and indiscriminately staving off decisive action upon any bill. The liberality and breadth of view; the anxiety to promote the best interests of the State, and even of the City, and the immense influence in the House which belong to your City Delegation, with two or three marked exceptions, are a constant source of remark, and every one wonders how it is that New-York City, in the multitude of her great names, should, after all, have the sagacity to pitch upon such noble representatives of her commercial interests and intellectual ability.

New-York City holds a vast majority of the property of the State; she is the commercial emporium of the nation; her influence, in all its ramifications, permeates not only the whole State, but *all* the States; she has, dwelling in her midst, on 'change, in her legal profession and among her merchants and manufacturers, men who could and would exercise a controlling influence in the State Legislature, and by their wise and sagacious councils, would do much to promote her prosperity and greatness, and yet, with the two or three exceptions above mentioned, she *is* represented here by men whose support is an actual clog to any measure, and their opposition an advantage, and who can only show their power when, by chance, the halls of legislation are thinly filled and then only by preventing action of any kind on important bills, to gratify a petty grudge against the majority. A sunken snag can ruffle the surface of a river and sometimes inflict injury upon the interests which it freights upon its bosom, and yet the only ambition of these valorous representatives of the great Metropolis of the Western World is to rival the achievements of this senseless stump of an uprooted tree. The thing will never be remedied until the solid men of the City consent to do their whole duty as *citizens*, despite some of the unpleasant features that must attend the inception of their reform. It is not only for their interest to do so, but also for their reputation. Take a single illustration. Bills are presented before the Legislature proposing to give away or to sell for a song valuable franchises which belong to the City, and by passing into the hands proposed, *may* be liable to terrible abuses, destructive to comfort, to order and to property. Forthwith these "solid men" are compelled to leave their business, no matter how poorly arranged for the absence, to come up here, hang around the purlieus of the House, to act in its lobbies, buttonhole members, appear before committees, and do any amount of dirty work, beside incurring danger to their reputation for honor and incorruptibility, and all, forsooth, because they have not upon the floor representatives of influence, ability and respectability enough to give any vigor to their opposition—representatives whose personal interests are not important enough to guarantee a right course of action; while, if they were, at the outset, to send men here possessing these qualifications, these very bills would never be introduced, or would be strangled at their birth. Men cannot expect to surrender the control of State affairs to the lowest classes in society alone, and then to escape the infliction of the most abominable excesses. The latter are the certain sequence of the former, and the sooner your solid citizens act upon this principle, the sooner will their taxes be lower, the property better protected, and consequently more valuable, and a great source of scandal be purged from the escutcheon of the State.

Among the bills reported this morning were those to amend the charters of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company and the Guardian Insurance Company. The Grinding Committee also reported, by a unanimous vote, the bill to decrease taxation in New-York City, by applying the surplus revenues of the sinking fund to this purpose, and the bill to allow the American Guano Company to issue bonds, upon which quite a discussion, as you will remember, took place a while since in the House. As several members of the Committee were among the opponents of its passage at that time, I presume such evidences of its being an honest and proper bill have been brought as to convince them of the propriety of its passage. Attempts were made to move forward certain bills, but they all failed, except in the case of the bill to convey the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island to Richmond County. This bill is one, I think, of very doubtful excellence, and is vigorously pressed by the representative of the pugnacious County of Richmond. I do not think it can pass, unless some very good reason can be shown why this grant should be made, other than that the citizens of the county aforesaid want it.

A resolution, reported from the appropriate Committee, to give each member, officer and reporter a copy of the civil list, was voted down by a very decided majority this morning.

Dr. BOWEN reported back, for the consideration of the House, a bill to incorporate the State Homœopathic Society.

In introducing the report, Dr. BOWEN gave expression to his views of the matter somewhat as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER—The Committee are unanimous in giving this direction to this bill from the honorable Senate. Sir, in the few remarks which I had the honor to make before the House a few days since, when homœopathy was alluded to by an honorable gentleman, in connection with printing the Transactions of the State Medical Society, for the use of each member and officer of this House, I took occasion to say that when this bill should come before us, that I should make no factious opposition thereto. This is why I have agreed to the report that has just been offered; and while I thus disclaim any particular hostility to the measure, I wish to rid myself of the least seeming affiliation to what I have ever considered a sublimated species of charlatanry. Sir, it is one of those delusions like spirit-rapping, and others of a kindred nature, which have their day, and one destined to disappear; and I challenge the most ardent of its votaries to point to one single improvement which has ever emanated therefrom, either in hygiene, medicine or surgery.

What shall be done when doctors disagree?

The Senate had up the resolutions in regard to a Commission for the relief of business before the Court of Appeals, but they were laid over for a day longer. Senators seemed to think that as a Constitutional Convention comes off in four years, it would hardly pay to meddle with the Judiciary system of the State just now. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To rebuild the locks of the Oneida Lake Canal.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

The bill to legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Newburgh Home for the Friendless.

To empower the St. Patrick's Lodge of Masons to hold real estate.

Also a number of private bills.

The Committee of the Whole took the Excise Amendment bill, the question being on Mr. BRADLEY's motion to fix the minimum license fee at $5, and the maximum at $30.

After several amendments, the fee was fixed at $20 for the minimum and $100 for the maximum. The penalty affixed for the violation of the law ranges from $10 to $250. The quantity of liquor to be sold without a license is fixed at eight gallons. The bill was debated till the recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the bill to amend the Excise law was resumed. An amendment was made to the motion of Mr. FARRAR, designating Superintendents of the Poor of any city, Overseers of the Poor of any county, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in New-York, as officers to prosecute violations of the law.

Mr. BELL moved as an amendment, to prohibit the sale of liquors on Sundays as a beverage, or within a quarter of a mile of a poll on election day.

Before a vote was taken the Committee rose and reported progress.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th was laid on the table.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of local bills. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1.

The Governor transmitted the resolutions of the Maine Legislature, congratulating the army on its successes in the Valley of the Mississippi.

The report of the Grinding Committee was called up.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike from the report the bill relating to New-York Harbor-masters, and recommit it.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the motion. The bill, as reported, was a compromise. It provided that seven Harbor-masters should be experienced, competent, nautical men. He commented on the vast importance of the commercial interest of New-York. The Harbor-masters should be men conversant with the navigation of vessels. Inexperienced men were entirely unable to discharge the duties of the office in full. The delays in placing ships, causing commerce to lose hundreds of dollars, would not so often occur, if we had proper and competent nautical men for Harbor-masters. He admitted that inexperienced men might learn the duties of the office, but the commerce of New-York cannot afford to be their schoolmaster. Mr. PHELPS then spoke in eloquent terms of the high character of the seafaring men of New-York. He had a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce in that City, asking that they be allowed to name six of the Harbor-Masters. He had not pressed this, for obvious reasons. He was willing to leave the appointments to the Governor. He (PHELPS) cared not what the politics of the men selected might be, but he desired that they should be competent seafaring men. Seamen alone could properly perform the duties of Harbor-Masters, and the interests of the commerce of New-York demanded that such men should receive the appointments.

After a long debate, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of Nine, with power to report complete.

The Annual Appropriation bill was taken up out of order and passed.

The special order, the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill, was postponed until 7 o'clock, this evening.

The balance of the session till 12½ o'clock, was occupied in concurring in the Senate's amendments to bills.

The bill to protect the Harbor of New-York from invasion and to provide for the public defence, was passed by a vote of 78 to 9.

The bill relating to Commissioners of Jurors in Kings County, was lost by a vote of 55 to 31, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was taken up and made the special order in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. SEYMOUR in the chair.

Messrs. BARTLETT and BROOME made extended speeches in favor of the bill, and Messrs. DEPEW, STETSON and DUTCHER spoke in opposition. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD also advocated the bill. Progress was reported. The bill was made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. McMULLEN, from the Select Committee, to investigate the proceedings of the State Military Board under the three million bill, presented a bulky report making eighteen newspaper columns. The report shows the amount paid to contractors, staff officers and others for special services out of the three million fund, affirming that great sums were lost to the State in the bestowal of contracts, while most of the staff officers drew double pay out of the three million fund and from the State; it is affirmed that in the contract for accoutrements $70,000 were lost to the State.

Adjourned.

Calendar for the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 2:

Preferred Calendar—Nos. 37 and 38.
General Calendar—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32½ and 16.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Annual Election—Presidential Nominees.

The Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, though established but a few years, has obtained most respectable proportions. Its library will compare favorably with those owned by many older organizations, while its membership has become quite formidable.

On Thursday, of this week, the annual election for officers will take place, and great excitement exists among the members, old and young, concerning it. Three tickets are in the field—the "Regular," the "Independent," and the "Ladies." All the machinery which is usually found about the political arena is put in motion. Placards, handbills, notices, appeals, cards in the local papers, and so on, are in full swing, and busy canvassers buttonhole every unfortunate member.

The nominees seem to have been selected with great care, and whichever ticket succeeds there is little doubt that the interests of the Association will be well attended to.

The affairs of the Library, owing to the unremitting attention of the President, Mr. FROTHINGHAM, and the inferior officers, are in a most flattering condition, and we congratulate the citizens of Brooklyn that their literary interests are in the hands of gentlemen so well fitted by talent and culture to further them.

The nominee for President upon the "Regular" ticket is GEO. W. PARSONS, Esq., of the legal firm of BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, of this city. Mr. PARSONS is one of our most energetic, upright and intelligent lawyers, and we can assure the members of the Association that in him they will find a faithful, efficient and most useful officer. The friends of his opponent, Mr. JAMES THORNE, are likewise fortunate in securing for a Presidential nominee, one who will do them honor, should he be successful.

The "Ladies' ticket" is, naturally, a Union ticket. They favor harmony and good feeling, and have made up a "Grand Combination Ticket" from the other two, in which they have evinced, at least a kindly disposition toward both parties, and have so far honored the newspaper interest, as to include one of its "humble representatives" in their list. If the ladies would vote as strongly as they are talking, it would be safe to venture a wager on the success of their nominations, but as the contest is to be waged between the "Regulars" and the "Independents," we can but call attention to their respective tickets in our advertising columns, and patiently abide the result.

Billiards.

IRVING HALL.—A billiard tournament on a scale of sufficient magnitude to illustrate the skill of America in this scientific game, will take place to-night. It is gotten up for the benefit of the widow and family of a celebrated billiard-player who unhappily lost his life in Broadway. PHELAN, SEEREITER, TIEMAN and many other renowned names appear among the contestants. Irving Hall has been arranged expressly for sight, and seats in any part of it will enable the occupant to see the table.

A BRITISH GUNBOAT.—Her Britannic Majesty's steam gunboat *Medea*, Commander PRESTON, from Bermuda March 21, arrived here Monday.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognized as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful patentees.

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, JR.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools, and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found. ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
NEW-YORK.

Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINES.

Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.

ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

Fine Arts.—There is a beautiful private collection of Oil Paintings now on exhibition at the Galleries of Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., to be sold on THURSDAY NEXT; the most celebrated artists in this country are represented; many of the pictures were painted to order for the present owner, a well-known connoisseur. They are to be sold without reserve, and are well worthy of examination.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

BARTHOLOMEW—BLOOMER.—In Harlem, on Saturday, March 29, by Rev. J. Lindsay, Lieut. THOS. L. BARTHOLOMEW, of Hawkins' Zouaves, to Miss SARAH A. BLOOMER, of Brooklyn, E. D.

SWAN—CHARLES.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, ROBERT SWAN, Esq., of Crosslea, County Monaghan, Ireland, to Miss SARAH JANE CHARLES.

DIED.

ASHBURNER.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, March 24, of scarlet fever, BURNETT, only child of William and Emilia F. Ashburner, aged 4 years and 2 days.

BOYD.—In this City, on Monday, March 31, at No. 60 East 35th-st., MARY ALICE, daughter of John, Jr., and N. W. Boyd, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Thursday next, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMPTON.—In this City, on Monday, March 31, suddenly, Ex-Alderman RICHARD T. COMPTON, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 59 West 37th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 1, ANDREW CALLAGHAN, aged 75 years.

His funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 272 West 24th-st.

CAIN.—At Black Stump, L. I., on Monday, March 31, SARAH E., wife of Nicholas V. B. Cain, and daughter of Charles C. Lawrence, aged 23 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, and from Zion Church, Little Neck, L. I., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 31, SOPHIE L., wife of Benjamin Dunning, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

DEMPSEY.—In this City, after a short and severe illness, MARY SARAH, only child of Lieut. John W. and Honorah Dempsey, aged 1 year, 5 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 186 Bowery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EMOTT.—In Poughkeepsie, on Sunday evening, March 30, JAMES EDWARD, youngest son of James and Mary H. Emott, in the 4th year of his age.

FANSHAW.—In this City, on Sunday, March 30, JAMES A. T. FANSHAW, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his late father, D. Fanshaw, corner of 3d-av. and 91st-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LUDLAM.—In Paris, on Saturday, Feb. 15, Miss JENNIE C., daughter of Henry and Sarah P. Ludlam, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at 4 P. M., from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, without further invitation.

MULFORD.—In Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., MARGARETTA, daughter of the late David Mulford.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McDANIEL.—On Tuesday, April 1, KIRL, infant son of Wm. V. and Delia A. McDaniel, of this City, aged 9 months.

The body will be taken to Woodland for interment.

MacVICKAR.—In this City, on Monday, March 31, ARTHUR ELLSWORTH, youngest son of Wm. H. and Julia E. MacVickar, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday next, without further invitation.

NEWTON.—On Monday morning, March 31, ANN M. NEWTON, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. S. Tarbell, No. 179 East Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh, N. Y.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

RIKER.—In this City, on Sunday, March 30, Miss ABIGAIL E. RIKER.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mary Riker, No. 20 West Broadway, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 1, of paralysis, SAMUEL RUSSELL, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 278 Bleecker-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred Thursday morning at Greenwood.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 31, of disease of the heart, MARY S. HOOKER, wife of William B. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SELCHOW.—In Harlem, on Monday, March 31, FREDERICK SELCHOW, Jr., aged 20 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Wm. Ilsley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, April 3, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av., between 121st and 122d sts.

TYSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 1, WILLIAM TYSON, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Benj. F. Romaine, No. 264 East Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 153.—April 1, 1862.
73, 37, 46, 21, 45, 8, 27, 68, 66, 3, 53, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 154.—April 1, 1862.
54, 26, 45, 65, 58, 49, 17, 66, 41, 46, 28, 4, 76.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 101.—April 1, 1862.
33, 53, 46, 28, 19, 55, 11, 21, 50, 67, 57, 66.

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39, 61, 6, 13, 71, 22, 25, 27, 68, 23, 50, 72, 10.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CXCV.—FOR APRIL, 1862.

ARTICLE. CONTENTS.
I.—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.
II.—Cilicia.
III.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
IV.—James Graham, Marquis of Montrose.
V.—Sir Thomas Browne.
VI.—The New-York State Inebriate Asylum.
VII.—English and French Views of the American Rebellion.
VIII.—Constitutional Law.
IX.—The American Board of Foreign Missions.
X.—The Mississippi River.
XI.—Professor Henry's Writings.
XII.—Critical Notices.
XIII.—New Publications.
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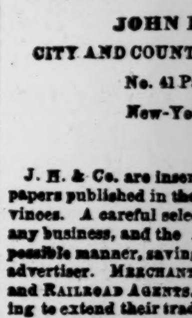

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid; best of City reference given. Call at No. 405 6th-av., in shoe-store, between 24th and 25th sts. None but first-class families need call.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; or would assist in washing. Has City reference. Can be seen at No. 176 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid; can do plain sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 32 41st-st., between [illegible] Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 300 West 18th-st., near 10th-av., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 9th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and the care of growing children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 Leroy-place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, embroidery and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of children; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 203 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best City references; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; can operate on Singer's sewing-machine. Has the best City reference. Would have no objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 439 Canal-st., near Varick, in the drug store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is strictly honest, and can be well recommended at her last place, where she may be seen for two days. Apply at No. 58 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by a young woman who can do up clothes in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing, in a small private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, waitress, or to do general housework, by an honest, industrious girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present place, No. 47 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and will assist in the washing and ironing. Has no objection to the country. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 303 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 8th-av. Good City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; will have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable girl; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 27th-st., near the 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable neat young woman as chambermaid or nurse; best of references. Call at No. 33 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. Can procure good City reference from her last place where she has lived for four years. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference. May be seen, for two days, at No. 123 East 6th-st., Room No. 13.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER.—Wanted, by a competent girl, of neat and industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or laundress or waitress; perfectly understands either of the above; has lived seven years in one place; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would have no objection to go as regular waitress in a small private family. Has excellent City reference from her last place. Understands her business well in either capacity, and will be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and is capable of filling the situation that she applies for, and has four years reference from her last place, or can see the lady. Apply at No. 443 4th-st., near the 2d-av., for two days if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or would assist with the washing and ironing, or attend to children; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good City references; call, for two days, at No. 285 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., front room, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 154 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active and industrious girl wants a situation as above; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself useful; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse and plain sewing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 422 Greenwich-st., corner of Laight.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress Has the best references. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to go in the country with a lady and one or two children. Call at No. 99 Charles-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent Protestant young woman, a permanent situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat, obliging young woman, with good City references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; no objection to assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A tidy girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable colored girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; best of references can be given. Call at No. 2 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress and to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 252 West 16th-st. Can produce City references of five years from last situation.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is an excellent servant, and has the best of City reference Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes to find a situation in a private family as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; best City reference given. Call or address, for two days, at No. 118 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS—A girl wants a place to do chamberwork or waiting, and has no objections of doing housework; best City references. Apply at No. 221 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good experienced cook and baker; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Inquire in the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., private door, back basement.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN PROTESTANT cook wishes a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived for many years in noblemens' families in England; has also lived in a first-class family in this City. Can produce the best City references. Can be seen at No. 168 West 26th-st., near 8th av., New-York.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business in meats, soups and game; is a good baker of biscuit and desserts; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing if required; no objection to city or country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastry and baking; no objection to assist in the washing; will go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook in a boarding house or private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies, &c.; unexceptionable reference as regards honesty, sobriety and industry, &c.; no objection to a first-class hotel. Inquire at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., third floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable woman as good cook; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 125 Greenwich-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry; has the best recommendations from her employers. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 41st-st., betweeen 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable, steady girl, as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; has the best of City reference for both. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, front room. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, with the best of City reference, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, soups, pastries, game, &c., wants a situation. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Society, on Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; will assist in washing if required; best of City references. Apply at No. 188 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business and can come well recommended. Call at No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and would assist with part of the washing if required; has the best of references. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, near 3d.-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as good plain cook, in a small private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 396 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 386 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; one that understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry and jellies; good City reference given. Call at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to go to the country, and can give the best of City refernce. Call for two days at No. 415 7th-av., top floor

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN of respectability wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 247 East 30th-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUATION in the country for the Summer, in a private family; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first class cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Apply at No. 66½ Carmine-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a woman and daughter, a situation in a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist in washing; both willing and obliging; good City recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 262 1st av., near 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good cook and good baker, and is a first rate washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for three days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as excellent cook: she has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; she is willing and obliging; she has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 92 Henry-st., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 134 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION to assist in washing and ironing, for City or country, with a good family; best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., rom 8 to 12 and from 2 to 4.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 a month; or as a thorough laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A STEADY faithful woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities. Can produce most satisfactory references for sobriety and competency; is most strict and economical in her kitchen. Any family requiring a good domestic will apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best of City reference given; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., in the rear, opposite the plumber's, for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and is also a good baker; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker of bread and pies, a first-rate washer and ironer; has first-rate reference; can go this day. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business and all kinds of game and fowl, and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference and is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, No. 128 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; no objection to go in the country, if required; City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days' at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework in a small family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City references. Understands her business thoroughly. Call, for two days, at No. 300 West 18th-st., near 10th-av., front basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, to assist in washing and ironing, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 109 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best City references. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable girls, (sisters.) situations; one as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking; the other as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing; best City references from their last place, where they lived for seven years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 420 4th-av., below 30th-st., Mrs. Evans' fancy-store.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SITUATION IS wanted, by a woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can bake, milk, make butter, &c.; has good reference; prefers the country; any distance. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to go out by the day as dressmaker; would wish to engage with a few families by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 40 West 45th-st. The best of City reference given as to capability and honesty.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN experienced dressmaker, work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also mantillas. Can be seen at No. 282 7th-av., third floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as cutter and fitter in a dressmaking establishment, or thorough dressmaker; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW-York dressmaker, wishing to establish herself in Brooklyn, will receive orders from those wishing to employ her at No. 107 Hicks-st. Best of reference given.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No 15 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do general housework in a private family; can give the best of reference. Apply for three days at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to do general housework in a small family; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, a situation as housekeeper or nurse; well accustomed to the care of children; first class reference given. Call for one week at No. 112 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c—WANTED, BY A widow lady of education and refinement, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady in or near the City. Address, for one week, Mrs. DAVIS, Madison-square Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a hard-working, willing girl, in city or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, also an excellent laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and take charge of children; the best of City references can be given. Call or two days at No. 198 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands doing up fine muslin and French fluting; or as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew very neatly by hand and on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 201 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; has lived with some of the best families in the City; or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a gentleman's family. Can be seen in the store No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting. Has no objection to go to the country with a family. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference given; can be seen at her present situation, at No. 18 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 415 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS MATRON.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary, or in a private family, by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is strictly conscientious and would study the interest of her employer; has no objection to travel with a family or companion to a lady; advertiser is a person of practical experience, and can give the most satisfactory reference. Call or address M. E., No. 102 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, second house from Clarke-st., for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN, a situation as nurse, to take charge of an infant from its birth; has had long experience with young children; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; the advertiser is a Protestant and can give unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A highly respectable woman, as nurse; is well capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; can speak German well; would have no objection to travel, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 289 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY COMPETENT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; washes for the nursery or as waitress and chambermaid; fills each capacity. Wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a child from its infancy; would have no objections to plain sewing; can give the best of City references as for capability and trustworthiness. Call at No. 104½ 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the shoe-store.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse wishes a situation to take charge of an infant, or young children; unexceptionable City reference. Call at, or address No. 197 3d-av., in the store, three doors above 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a young baby. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl to travel; understands taking care of children, and can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her present employer. Apply at No. 70 West 37th-st., third floor, in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a Protestant young woman, who is an experienced nurse, and understands embroidery, and is well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a gentleman's family; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 83 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; the best of City reference; has lived over nine years in her first place, and eighteen months in her last place; left on account of the family going West. Call for two days at No. 6 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to act as child's nurse, or to attend upon a lady about visiting Europe; references unexceptionable. Any communication addressed to No. 63 Lexington-av., will meet with prompt attention.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a French girl, 16 years old, speaking English as well as French, to take care of children, and assist with sewing. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 28 East 26th-st., Madison square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable woman as child's nurse, aged 24 years; is experienced in case of sickness, and will make herself generally useful. No objections to go to the country in a gentleman's family. First-class City reference can be given. Call at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., next private door to the jeweler's. Ring the bell.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE, CLEANLY young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; can produce a most satisfactory certificate from her doctor, as also other reference as regards character. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse, having lost her own baby, one day old. Good reference can be given by calling at No. 255 West 37th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young woman, lately from Philadelphia, wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse; understands her duties as a chambermaid; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of children; reference from last place; will go to the country. Call at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse or chambermaid or waitress; is an excellent sewer; understands taking the charge of a baby; is willing and obliging; can come well recommended. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, and can embroider; best of City reference. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to travel; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at 282 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to mind children and sew, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has some knowledge of dressmaking; would also instruct young children in the first branches of learning; can give good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 362 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; is an excellent seamstress; has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Singer's sewing machines; no objections to go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Scotch woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or take the charge of growing children; has two years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as above, by a young girl; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 77 Clark-st., Brooklyn, or Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st., New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 481 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl wishes a situation as seamstress, in a private family; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork or take care of a child; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine and embroidery; the best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 95 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, to work by the day or week as seamstress and to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; works on ladies' dresses and does all kinds of family sewing; has good references. Call at No. 195 West 25th-st., or address a note for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or as seamstress and do light chamberwork; has lived for several years in her last place. City references. Apply at 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day or week; understands family sewing, children's clothing and dressmaking; would wait on a lady or travel. Call or address a note at No. 208 7th-st., between Avs. B. and C.

AS SEAMPTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS DESIRES to engage with a few private families to go out by the week to make children's dresses and ladies' underclothes; has the best of City references; wages $2 50 per week. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid, in some respectable family. Apply, where last employed, at No. 234 Lexington-av., from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; can make children's clothes; no objections to do a little chamberwork; City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; would go out by the day or week; the best of reference. Call at No. 141 Madison-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sewer; would be useful in other matters if required; is capable of waiting on an invalid lady, or mind a baby, or take charge of a linen-room in a hotel; is quick and intelligent; City reference given. Call at No. 36 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.; no Jews need apply.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as seamstress, by a young woman that can cut and fit dresses; has no objection to assist in chamberwork, and can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork; can cut and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 205 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for one day.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant girl; can produce most respectable City reference; has no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as waitress; good City reference given. Call in the bakery, No. 423, corner of 31st-st. and 3d av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as waitress, who has lived in the above capacity for many years; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 77 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small private family; good City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call for two days at No. 120 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 832 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. May be seen at No. 142 East 29th-st.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., a large number of first-class servants are in waiting for situations; among the rest, 2 Germans, one as cook, or cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse; 2 first-class Protestant cooks, and cook, wash and iron; also, a lady's maid.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places alway ready.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—WANTED, A situation as lady's maid or child's nurse, for the voyage to Europe, by a young person with good reference. Apply at No. 18 East 17th-st.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, who writes an excellent hand, and is competent to keep books by single or double entry in the best manner, a situation; good references given. Address, for one day, X. P. DITIOUS, Manhattan Hotel, Murray-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, or address B. H., No. 840 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness-store.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, industrious, and can be trusted implicitly; is a single young man, and has no objections to City or country. Call, or address J. B. H., at private stable, No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PLACE BY AN English married man, who understands the duties required of him as coachman and groom; can show five years' reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, Brewster & Co.'s, corner of Broome and Mott sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference as to sobriety and honesty, and is a careful driver. Can be seen, or address a note to J. M., at Mr. Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, sober young man, who will be found to understand his business in every respect; can produce the most satisfactory recommendations, or can refer to gentlemen of the highest standing in this City; will be willing to make himself in any other way useful where his services might be required. Address W. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN wishes a situation as coachman in a private family; country preferred; understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; has been nine years in the country, and can bring the best references from his last employer. Call or address, for two days, J. K. M., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses; has lived in that capacity in this city for many years; has the best of reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety, &c.; has no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box [illegible] *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, as coachman; understands his business in every respect; is a good and careful driver; also a good vegetable gardener and willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; four years' unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Address DANIEL, Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, as coachman, who is a good groom and careful driver; can raise all kinds of vegetables, or would go as assistant gardener, where there are greenhouses and graperies. Can furnish the best recommendations in City and country. Address P. H. H., Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single young man, a situation in a private family; he understands his business well, and would make himself useful in the country or City. The best of references given from his employer, as to sobriety and honesty. Direct to G. W. F., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man; he understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; would take charge or assist in a vegetable garden; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a respectable Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference given from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Graham's saddler's store, No. 66½ University-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman with a private family, either in City or country; is a Protestant; has long experience in the above capacity. Has the best of City reference. Call or address A. B. C., Mr. Londen, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ON DEPARTURE for Europe, is desirous of finding a good situation for his coachman, who has lived with him for 11 years, and whom he can recommend. Apply to H. L. ROUTH & SONS, No. 45 William-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can produce excellent references, and would like wages without board. Address C. W., No. 23 West 18th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory reference given. Address J. McG., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MARRIED man, a Protestant, wishes a situation as coachman and groom, or vegetable gardener, or would take charge of a small farm; no objection to going West, Southwest, or to any part of the States; can be seen for one week. Call on or address ROBERT SMILEY, No. 611 Greenwich-st., or R. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant man wishes a situation as coachman and valet to an aged or single gentleman; has held such situations in England for eight years; two years' City reference for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address M. N., care of Samuel Lowry, saddler, No. 932 Broadway, New-York.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; can raise plain vegetables. Address P. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMER—COOK, &c.—Situation wanted, by a man and wife; (no incumbrance;) the man to take the care of a small farm, care of horses, drive, &c.; is a practical farmer and not afraid of work; his wife is a competent and efficient servant in the kitchen, or as general housework servant; both are recommended highly for sobriety, honesty and industry, and will hire at very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a steady young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good, careful driver; a first-rate vegetable gardener; can milk cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; he can be seen with his present employer, by calling at or addressing a note to M. C., care of Griffin & Co., No. 650 6th av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a single man, as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages, and vegetable gardening; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; he has the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a married man of small incumbrance, of sober and temperate habits, who perfectly understands the care of vegetables and gardening; is a good and careful driver; can give six years' reference. Address J. K., Box No. 297 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a sober, steady man as coachman and gardener, who perfectly understands the care of vegetable and flower gardens; is a good groom and careful, safe driver, and can be well recommended from his last place. Address O. G., No. 57 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the saddler's store

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener by a young man who understands thoroughly the care of horses and plain gardening; could also take care of a small greenhouse; has the best references. Address T. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business, and has the best City reference from his last employer. Address F. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man desires a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; is steady, sober, industrious and capable. Can produce satisfactory reference. For particulars, address O. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom by a Protestant man; has over five years' reference from his last place; has no objection to the country. Apply, by note or personally, at No. 122 7th-av., or corner of Macdougal-alley and Macdougal-st., in the livery-stable.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his duties perfectly; has the best of references. Address A. A., Box No. 217 *Times* Office; or can be seen, for three days, at No. 88 East 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City and country reference. Address No. 14 Maiden-lane, last employer.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, as farmer; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and also understands the care of all kinds of stock and young cattle; can produce three years' references from his last employer. A note addressed to J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days, will be promptly attended to.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A single young man, as farmer: one who has always experienced farming in all its branches; understands the care and management of all kinds of cattle, and the raising of vegetables. Can come well recommended. Address P. M. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, BY a Protestant single man; is a good farmer, and can assist in a garden and many other things on a gentleman's place; advertiser is sober, industrious, and has good reference. Any gentleman wanting such a man, will address N. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a sober, honest and industrious man, with a thorough knowledge of farming and stock, and highly recommended by his last employer. Inquire at No. 51 Liberty-st., office of Mr. Sandford, at and after 10 o'clock; or address B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a Scotchman, a married man. Can be seen for two days at Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway. Inquire for J. L.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as farmer, and to assist in the garden; understands farming well, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a married man, with one child, as above; is a good vegetable gardener, and a first-class farmer; four years in his last place; understands the care and management of stock of all kinds; a place preferred where there can be a house procured; good reference. Address A. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A YOUNG man desires a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle; is a good and careful driver; can produce satisfactory references. For particulars, apply at E. HANLON'S, No. 23 West Broadway, Room No. 6, up stairs.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener, by a single man, who is not afraid to work. Can produce the best of reference. Address A. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, without any family but wife, who knows his business, and understands fruits, flowers, vegetables and grapes, and knows how to care a gentleman's place. Address N. O., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, as gardener, (has a wife, without incumbrance;) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., Westchester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man with a small family, one who has had several years experience in England and this country; is well acquainted with stove and greenhouse plants, the growing of grapes and vegetables and the raising of roots for cattle. None need reply to this only those requiring a gardener permanently. Direct to E. O. P., or apply to J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable young man, to take care of a vegetable garden, and he is a good milker of cows; can mow, and can take care of a horse and wagon, and his sister wishes a situation in the same place with him; she can cook, wash and iron; has no objection to hard work. Any in need of such would do well to address a note to T. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a sober, steady, single man, Protestant; is a first-class gardener, competent to give satisfaction in every part of the trade; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful good driver; would make himself useful; reference of the best kind as to character and ability. Address GARDENER, Box 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady, active married man, without incumbrance, whose testimonials will prove his competency; would take charge of a gentleman's seat; his wife can act as cook or laundress if required; is a Protestant; City reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant single man as gardener; is fully competent in the culture of all kinds of fruits, flowers, vegetable, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; could take charge of horses, if required; reference of several years, of the first-class. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Irishman, single, thoroughly educated in that branch of science, and having 18 years practical experience in this country; unexceptionable reference, and with full permission to refer to his last employer, Wm. T. Coleman, Esq., No. 88 Wall-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, of temperate and industrious habits, thoroughly versed in the various branches; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; can furnish the best reference. Address J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, with a small family; has a practical knowledge of his business in all its branches; the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man as gardener; has no incumbrance; perfectly understands the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; will be useful to his employer; has three years' reference from his last place. Address J. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as gardener; understands the business in all its branches, and the laying out of new grounds; is sober, honest, attentive and capable, as his reference will certify. Address J. W. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, vegetables, grounds, &c. Can come well recommended. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN (SMALL family) wants a situation where competency and care is required, and a comfortable home provided; his testimonials and references will show he is capable. Address O. O., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, on a gentleman's place, by a stout young man; can take charge of a small garden; is a good milker, and can come well recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety and faithfulness. Address H. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted, by a single young man, as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses and graperies, and is a good groom and coachman; the best of references can be produced from gentlemen residing in the City. Can be seen at No. 15 Ann-st., from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 3½ o'clock, until employed, or a note addressed J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a married man, with a small family; understands his business thoroughly; is a good farmer; would take full charge of a gentleman's place in the country and keep it in order; understands flowers and vegetables, greenhouse, garden, &c.; the very best of reference from gentlemen in this City; can milk. Address V. M. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, or No. 23 Fulton-st., seed-store.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted by a married man without incumbrance; is a good vegetable gardener and understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS for man and wife of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener, and understands his business in all its various branches of greenhouse, hothouse, hot or cold graperies; the wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; both can come well recommended. Address P. O. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GERMAN GARDENER—COOK.—A GERMAN wishes a place, with his wife, on a gentleman's place; he understands gardening and taking care of horses; would take charge of a small farm; she is a good cook, washer and ironer; both speak English. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A GERMAN woman wants a situation as cook; also, her husband; will both go in the country; he is a good gardener, and care horses. She is a good cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—A SITUATION wanted by a married man, with one child; understands the care of farm stock and horses, the raising of all kinds of grain and vegetables. Best of reference. Address J. F. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FLORIST.—WANTED, a situation by a married man who has a young family; will go as single man if not taken with family; can take care of horses and milk if not taken as gardener. Address J. M., Box. No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener or gardener and farmer by an unincumbered married man; having had thirty years' experience; is fifteen years in this country; I am sure I can give satisfaction; best of references as to capabilities, honesty and sobriety; am willing to make myself useful. Address C. B. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS HOSTLER, GARDENER, &c.—WANTED a situation by a man perfectly capable of the care of horses, to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address J. A. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER AND CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as porter or clerk, by a steady, active, and industrious man; writes a fair hand, and understands keeping accounts. Salary not so much an object as a good and permanent place. Good City references given. Address D. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by man and wife. (Protestants;) the man understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a careful driver; would care a gentleman's country place and work in a garden or farm; the woman as cook, and to assist with the washing or dairy, or any situation where honesty, sobriety and industry would meet with merit. Can be seen for a week at No. 335 6th-av., second floor; or letters addressed to WILLIAM HENDERSON will be attended to.

AS USEFUL MAN, &c.—A PROTESTANT young man wants a situation; understands farming and plain gardening; also, the care of horses and stock; good milker, &c. Good reference Call, or address T. T., for three days, at Ackerman's & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, BY a Scotch Protestant man, as above; well understands his business in every respect; has lived in the best families in the City; good City reference. Can be seen at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED for a man and his wife; the man as gardener, &c.; the woman as first-rate cook, &c.; the best of City reference. Any parties in want, may address by note to T. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVENTEEN years of age, a good penman and quick at figures, a situation that will support him; is not afraid to work; can give reference from gentlemen in whose employ he has been for seven years. Address H. E. B., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, who has had some experience, a situation in some office or store; he writes and figures well; has a knowledge of the gentlemen's furnishing business, and would be disposed to make himself generally useful. Address A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A GOOD and rapid hand, and is quick and correct at figures, wishes a situation where he can make himself useful; is not afraid to work. Can furnish satisfactory references for the past ten years. Address G. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER AND HIS WIFE.—WANTED, A farmer and his wife to take charge of a farm in Connecticut; one understanding the seed culture and the treatment of poultry preferred. Inquire at 178½ Water-st., up stairs, after 10 A. M.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN active and energetic, to go to the country; one who understands the care and management of horses, cows, &c., and is willing to make himself generally useful about the house, barn, yard and garden; wages moderate. Address M. A., No. 364 Broadway, this day.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS gardener, and who understands the care of horses; no fancy or high price man wanted. Inquire of C. W. NEWTON, No. 74 Wall-st.

A GARDENER.—IF JAMES CREGAN, WHO lived last season near Poughkeepsie, wishes a situation as gardener, &c., he can live again with the same employer. Address M. S. C., 5th-av. Hotel.

A GARDENER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, A Protestant man of strict sobriety, industry, capability and honesty; must be a good vegetable gardener, and thoroughly understand the care of horses, &c., must be well recommended; or a man and wife, with no children, would be engaged if the woman can cook, wash and iron well, and the man also be satisfactory as above. Address before 10 o'clock to-day, M. S. C., 5th av. Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, at No. 39 East 22d-st., a chambermaid and waitress. Those who can bring good references from their last employers may apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock this Wednesday morning.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WANTED, to do general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Protestant preferred. Apply at 437 1st-av., near 26th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A Protestant German or American girl, to do general housework in a small family; must be a good cook, ironer and washer. Call at No. 130 Grand-st., Jersey City.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED a young girl to do general housework; none but Americans need apply. Address G. G. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a smart and obliging colored girl, to do the general housework in a small private family. Apply at No 140 West 38th-st., New-York.

A GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man, as groom and vegetable and greenhouse gardener, one that understands his business, also, a single man as assistant gardener and groom, with good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st., at 9 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A FRENCH NURSE; one that is fully competent to take care of young children, with good reference. Apply at No. 19 London-terrace, West 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a French Protestant, well recommended, may find a desirable situation by applying at No. 35 Park-av., (4th-av.,) near 36th-st.

YOUNG MEN WANTED FOR THE NAVY AND MERCHANT SERVICE—Landsmen, seamen and ordinary seamen, at the rendezvous, No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany-st., HENRY JAMES, Agent. Minors and others that have been on whaling voyages can hear of something to their advantage by calling or addressing as above.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 17 TO 20 YEARS of age; must write and translate the Spanish language correctly. Apply, in own handwriting, in English and Spanish, stating salary expected and inclosing references, COMMERCIAL, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL VAN ANDEN'S PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS—a highly popular article. They will be liberally dealt with.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

WANTED—IN A MISSIONARY INSTITUTION in this City, for a few hours each day, a financial agent to raise funds; a clergyman preferred. Address W. C. Y., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—WANTED, a fly finisher, at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

CARPENTER WANTED—BY THE MONTH, to go to the country. Apply at No. 12 Bowery.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after Monday, March 31, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time Table for the present as heretofore. FROM NEW-YORK—6:30, 9, 10:30 A. M; 1, 4, 6 P. M. FROM FLUSHING—6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M.; 1, 2:45, 4:55 P. M. Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.*
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new: cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50. These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, NO. 609 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.
FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862, by order of the Executors of Edward Kellogg, deceased, 40 shares of the above stock, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, April 1, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
ANDREW V. STOUT,
JOSIAH OAKES,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
ALEX. BRAGG,
B. F. BREEDEN,
JOHN HARPER,
L. C. DEWING,
B. F. BEEKMAN,
W. A. BUDD,
GEO. M. GROVES,
J. B. DICKINSON.
JOS. T. SANGER,
D. L. ROSS,
THOS. CARLTON,
EVERETT CLAPP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Andrew V. Stout was unanimously reëlected President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.
THE UNDERNOTED BONDS AND COUPONS of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after 1st proximo, viz.: Income Bonds due April 1, 1862, each $1,000; Coupon on Bonds due April 1, 1862; Coupon on Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1862.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av, and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Irving Bank, held this day, Mr. John Castree was unanimously elected President of this Bank, Mr. John Thomson, retiring in consequence of continued ill health.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.
COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1862, ON BONDS of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY in my guano business, is this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. W. H. WEBB.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK.—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by
E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED AT THE highest premium, at
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
NEURALGIA,
INDIGESTION,
IMPOTENCY,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,
TIC DOLOREAUX,
ST. VITUS DANCE,
LANGUOR,
LASSITUDE,
HEADACHE,
And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1. and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-stores the vigor of youth in four weeks: this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
A. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY,	April 5.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY,	April 12.
ETNA	SATURDAY,	April 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March.
SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with the steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 21st April.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND OTHERS, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and the Eleventh-avenue, at the centre of a party wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot next adjoining thereto on the east, and running thence northerly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto on the west, one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. Being the westerly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty, (60,) and the easterly part of a lot known by the number fifty-nine, (59,) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number 137, in a tin case."—Dated March 14, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh15-2aw3wS

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE WILL *agst* HANNAH E. CHAVE and WILLIAM G. CHAVE.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action, on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1862, through E. H. Ludlow, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 148, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street twenty-six feet, thence southerly parallel with said Avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, March 24, 1862.
J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
mh 26-2aw 3wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-1aw6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE.
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE REmoved to No. 2 Bowling-green.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T. 1860, X.
It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is a perfect appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia and weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LIBRARIES and small parcels of books, magazines and pamphlets, by LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 121 Fulton-st. 75,000 miscellaneous books constantly on hand. Catalogues sent free.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The début of Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON, in TRAVIATA, (on account of illness,) is postponed until
MONDAY EVENING, April 7.
LA TRAVIATA.

Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON	as	Violetta.
Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON	as	Alfredo.
FEDIRICO RIDOLFI	as	Germond

With full orchestra and chorus under the direction of Herr Carl Anschutz.

At the request of many persons residing in Albany, Buffalo, Providence, &c., who have heretofore attended the performances of this troupe, and now stopping in the City, Miss B. will introduce, between the first and second acts, her much admired song of
CHERRY RIPE, in appropriate costume.
Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 10 Wall-st.; St. Nicholas Hotel, and at the Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT COMEDY WEEK.
WEDNESDAY,
Never acted here,
SHERIDAN'S MODEL COMEDY.
THURSDAY,
(Seventh time,)
The
WONDER.
FRIDAY,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
SATURDAY—A GREAT COMEDY.
MONDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
WEDNESDAY,
(First time here,) Sheridan's standard play of
The
RIVALS.

Capt. Absolute	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. Blake
Acres	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Faulkland	Mr. Norton
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. Floyd
David	Mr. Geo. Holland
Fag	Mr. Young
Thomas	Mr. Browne
Boy	Master Reeves
Julia	Mrs. Hoey
Lydia Languish	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs Malaprop	Mrs. Vernon
Lucy	Miss Crocker

The Comedies
of
EVERYONE HAS HIS FAULT,
LOVE IN A MAZE,
and
LOVE AND MONEY,
are in preparation.

WINTER GARDEN.
REVIVAL OF THE OLD SENSATION.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME!
MONDAY NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
CAMILLE.

It is now five years since, at this very season, Matilda Heron, appearing for the first time in New-York in this character, clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound, and won from the entire press of city and of country the title of the Greatest Actress of our time. Her personation of Camille was acknowledged as the most splendid exhibition of intense passion, and of the depth of earnestness of woman's love ever presented on the stage. Night after night, for thirteen weeks, the house was crowded from pit to dome, and hundreds hung with terrible interest over the trials of the true but fallen woman, beautiful even in her fall.

Matilda Heron is still the same Matilda Heron!
Camille is still the same Camille!

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2.
Last appearance but three of
J WILKES BOOTH.
who will for this night only appear as
SHYLOCK,
in the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
To conclude with
MEHITABLE ANN.
MARY PROVOST will appear on Monday, April 7, and seats may be secured for that night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIRD NIGHT OF THE
GRAND COMBINATION.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 2, 1862,
will be presented Sheridan Knowles' standard play of
THE HUNCHBACK.

Master Walter	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Sir Thomas Clifford	Mr. W. Wheatley
Modus	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Julia	Mrs. W. C. Gladstone

To conclude with the favorite comedietta of
PERFECTION.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

FATHER REED'S
ORIGINAL
OLD FOLKS,
by especial request, will repeat their
CONCERT,
in the lecture-room of the
CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, 1862.
Admission 25 cents; children, 10 cents.
Doors open at 7, concert at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
SELECT MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
CAPTAIN WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA
WHALING VOYAGE,
EVERY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

LECTURES.

BULL RUN AND MANASSAS.—PROFESSOR MATTISON, having just returned from a visit to Centreville, Manassas, and the Bull Run Battle-field, will give a public lecture upon those localities, the "impregnable fortresses," wooden cannon, Bull Run Battle, the remains of the dead, rebel brutality, &c., at his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock. Numerous trophies will be exhibited. Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school of the Church.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS popular lecture, *Garibaldi and Italy*, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock, in the M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton-sts.; tickets 25 cents; may be obtained of Mr. Quinn, No. 242 Bleecker-st.; Mr. Martine, corner Levy and Hudson sts.; Mr. Veitch, corner Bedford and Morton sts., and at J. F. Baldwin's Printing-office, No. 114 Fulton-st., or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

LECTURE—AARON BURR.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN will deliver this instructive lecture at John-st. M. E. Church on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The fourth lecture in the course will be delivered THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the chapel of the Institute, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. Subject—*Reform*. B. M. PIERCE, President.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN the 30th-st. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. W. LINDSAY. Subject—*The Rebellion, What We Lose and What We Gain*. Tickets 10 cents; children half price.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
Building Committee.
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

COAL, &C.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—BEST RED AND Schuylkill White Ash, genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain, all at less than last Summer's prices. Also Cumberland, English Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 322 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY!
LAST WEEK!
OF THE
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,

He positively closes his engagement at the Museum ON NEXT SATURDAY, April 5, and will *never be seen in New-York after that date.*

LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of that magnificent Oriental Spectacular Drama,
SADAK AND KALASRADE.

It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
this week only, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

COMMODORE NUTT
$30,000

THE SMALLEST MAN OF HIS AGE LIVING,
who *sings Patriotic and Comic Songs, dances the Scottische and Sailor's Hornpipe*, and gives
THE CELEBRATED GRECIAN STATUES,
will be exhibited at all hours, every day and evening, as will also
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
from the Northern Seas, the Leviathan of the Great Deep.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
the largest ever captured alive,
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.
Admission to all only 25 cts; Children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
HYATT FROST.......... Manager
This exhibition will open to the public under an
IMMENSE NEW PAVILION,
(gaily decorated with flags of all nations,) on
SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.,
At 7 o'clock on
THURSDAY NIGHT, April 3.
After the opening night there will be
THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.
Doors open at 10, 2 and 7 o'clock. Performances, 12, [illegible] and 9 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 9, 15 cents.

This matchless Zoological collection contains living animals from every part of the known world. Recently many rare and valuable additions have been made. It now surpasses in beauty and variety any exhibition ever before seen. All lovers of the great study of Natural History will hail this announcement with marks of approbation and delight. A pupil of
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH,
whose name has rung through Europe and America, will at each entertainment enter the dens of trained animals. Also will appear, the Mammoth Elephant HANNIBAL, B. F. THOMAS, keeper. Performing Elephant TIPPO SAIB, trained and performed by Prof. NASH. Ponies Black Diamond, Bay Prince, Monkey Jocko and Educated Mules.

Other grand features of this entertainment are the
COLOSSAL GOLDEN CHARIOT,
containing Otto Horn's Cornet Band. Also, the dens, cages and wagons. These, the most magnificent pieces of artistic workmanship ever constructed, are all new and superb beyond precedent. No descriptive language will appear exaggerated to those who behold them while passing through the streets in
GORGEOUS PROCESSION, THURSDAY, April 3,
preceded by the world-renowned
I. A. VAN AMBURGH,
in person, the original lion and tiger tamer, followed by
GOLDEN CHARIOT, ELEPHANT TIPPO SAIB,
THE
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL,
dens, cages and wagons containing the living animals.

The procession will start from the pavilion at 8 A. M., passing up 7th-av. to and along 45th-st to 5th-av., down 5th-av. and Broadway to Astor House, up Chatham-st. and East Broadway to Grand, thence to and up Bowery and 3d-av. to 34th-st., thence to and down 6th-av. to pavilion.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET, WITH scenery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elisabeth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,
by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. D. ABBATT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
Dated March 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York. The firm name under which said partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & RATHBUN. The general business to be transacted by the said partnership is the business of manufacturing, buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto. The said business is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are Agnes Alice Abbatt, whose place of residence is the Town and County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, and Milton G. Rathbun, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner is Alexander Stobo, whose place of residence is the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey. The amount of capital which the said Alexander Stobo, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the partnership, in cash, is five thousand dollars. The said partnership is to begin March 1, 1862, and to terminate Feb. 28, 1865.
AGNES A. ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
ALEXANDER STOBO.
Dated March 1, 1862. law6wW

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JEROME, FITZHUGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
A. G. JEROME,
D. H. FITZHUGH, JR.,
J. E. JENKINS.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

NOTICE.
The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business, at No. 20 Exchange-place, (offices formerly occupied by J. Van Schaick.) A. G. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of FITZHUGH & JENKINS, and will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 61 Beaver-st.
D. H. FITZHUGH, JR.,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862. J. E. JENKINS.

THE FIRM OF SAMUEL WILDE & SONS being dissolved by the death of Mr. SAMUEL WILDE, Sen., the business will be conducted as heretofore by the surviving partners, under the name and style of SAMUEL WILDE'S SONS.
APRIL 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of FAURE & McCOSH, for the purpose of transacting a Dry Goods commission business.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862. JOHN R. FAURE,
HUGH C. McCOSH.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—On and after TUESDAY, April 1, the steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck Slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in time to connect with all Express trains. Returning, leave Bridgeport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE PECK Slip, East River, at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

NEWS FROM THE ADVANCE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the munitions of war. They argue that we should allow the rebels to leave such portable property behind them, as it in that case would not embarrass their movements, and might, under some circumstances, contribute to the comfort and emolument of loyal soldiers. An additional reason offered is that, by allowing the rebels to leave their arms when they take to their legs we could pursue them with more safety. Of course, I know not how this may be, not being a military man, but thus argue the disaffected.

The conviction is gradually dawning upon me that Generals, like poets, are born, not made. Congress and the President have undertaken the manufacture, but without any eminent success. A General must have genius; he must be possessed of the faculty of seeing at a glance what is the best thing to be done on a battle-field; the best way and the right moment for doing it. No definite plans can be laid down for a campaign or for a battle. The exigencies of the field may change them completely. To cite a similar and familiar case, the Editor-in-chief of a paper may go home at night, after giving minute and careful instructions as to its making up, but late news may come in, necessitating a complete change of programme. The subordinate Editor would be a dunderhead, indeed, if he still adhered to the original instructions. DESSAIX did a good thing in the way of impromptu generalship at Marengo, when he threw himself at the head of his command, dashed like an inspiration through an opening that revealed itself, and decided the fate of the day. SIGEL is subject to these flights of genius. He generally manages to do the right thing at the right time without much previous planning or combination. At the same time I think if you were to compliment Gen. FRANK on his superior strategy, he would be quite as much puzzled by the word as you are.

The public is anxiously waiting for something to turn up. Let them wait, safe in the assurance that something will certainly turn up presently. I am of course forbidden to divulge army movements, present or prospective, but to comfort the popular heart, I will state that after a few months more of preparation, we intend to take the rebels by surprise, unless they have heard of our plans some months ago. In the latter case, it is evident that a change of plan will be made necessary. We shall then probably attack the rebels in their rear, or somewhere else. Let the public learn that patience is a Christian virtue, not confined to the Confederate army.

As the discourse has turned upon generals, I should like to introduce a friend of mine in this connection, Gen. RUFUS KING, now in command of a Division in MCDOWELL'S corps. The General was educated at West Point, but in early life emigrated to Wisconsin, and placed himself at the head of the editorial columns of the Milwaukie *Sentinel*. Perhaps, you have heard of him—if not, I think you will before the war is many weeks older. He was appointed as Minister to Rome, but resigned on the breaking out of the war, to take the mission to Richmond. To aid him in carrying dispatches thither he received the commission of Brigadier-General. Though now in command of a Division, the General still prides himself upon his Western Brigade. And well he may, for a finer looking body of men never marched to martial music. The Brigade reciprocated this feeling to the full. It is told that Gen. MCDOWELL was once riding through the camp when he encountered the soldiers, who, however, showed no recognition of his presence. "How is this," he exclaimed, "is it not your custom to salute the General of the Division?" "No, Sir!" replied the men, "we salute no one in this Brigade but Gen. KING."

My acquaintance with the General commenced in a peculiar way. I called on him one Sunday at Arlington Heights, and inquired when he thought his command would move. He said toward the close of the week, and invited me to attend a brigade drill the next afternoon. Going over for that purpose I found the tents there, but the tenants gone. Inquiring of some straggling soldiers what had become of the brigade, I was informed that it must now be near Richmond, as it marched at 4 o'clock that morning. Here was news! I was appointed to follow the movements of that portion of the army. By the judicious use of whip and spur I succeeded in overtaking the General at about midnight. He was comfortably encamped some 20 miles in the country, as much at home as though he'd been there all winter. Your correspondent was wet, weary and hungry. The difference between sitting on a sofa and in the saddle is marked in the extreme, and painful in the same place. Fortunately I was among men with hearts as large and broad as their own frames. They gave me a seat by the fire, and a small cup and a big bottle was produced. There were other contrabands in camp; some thirty chattels arrived from divers plantations—nearly half of them mother chattels, with chattel babes at their breasts, who had walked fifteen or twenty miles in this incumbered condition, to escape from the care and kindness of their owner. Perverse creatures! But they were well cared for in the General's camp; a tent was alotted them, food spread before them, and in the morning they continued their journey.

Northward the course of chattels takes its way. But to return to the accommodations bestowed on your correspondent. I was quartered for the night, or rather halved and sandwiched, between two Colonels, who neglected to take off their boots and spurs before retiring. As a general thing, it may be laid down that this *toilette de chambre* is very good in event of being suddenly called to the saddle during the night, but it is destructive of dreams and of bedclothes, particularly if your neighbors are restless and turn over frequently during the night. The Colonel on my right, events proved, was subject to the nightmare, which led him to mistake me for a horse, and plunge his spurs violently into my flank—a flank movement that rather took me by surprise. I woke the Colonel and explained the mistake, whereupon he apologized, and amused himself the remainder of the night by spurring an orderly who lay crosswise in the tent.

As Gen. KING is the only editor thus prominently in the field—Gen. WEBB having gone to Brazil—I thought you might like to hear of him. C. H. W.

NEWS FROM STRASBURGH.

Two Thousand Rebel Soldiers in Sight—No Fighting.

STRASBURGH, Monday, March 31,

About 2,000 rebel soldiers made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets to-day. Our nearest regiments drew up in line of battle, awaiting their attack, but declining to go beyond our lines.

The rebels made no attack upon us yesterday, but threw several shell into the camp of the Massachusetts Twenty-second Regiment. The rebels were subsequently driven away by the appearance of our advance.

Capt. SAVAGE and a companion, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, passed beyond our lines by accident yesterday, and came upon the rebels, who fired upon them. Capt. SAVAGE was thrown from his horse and took to the woods. He and his companion finally found their way back to camp during the night.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

All Quiet—Capture of Five Well-known Secessionists.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 31,
Via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 1.

All is quiet here to-day.

Capt. SEAVER, of the Aeronautic Department, makes a balloon reconnoissance this afternoon—the first made here since last Summer.

A boat containing five well-known Secessionists was captured on the James River, above Newport's News, yesterday, transporting produce and stores for the rebel army.

The Great Western Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

The Great Western mails left this morning in the 7 o'clock train of cars from Washington, for all the local stations between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburgh, and will connect at Bearwood and Parkersburgh with the Western railroads and rivers as formerly.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC

Thirty Rebel Regiments Reported to be at Fredericksburgh.

Movements of the Enemy Down the Rappahannock and York Rivers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

Information has just been received from the TIMES correspondent on the Lower Potomac, that contrabands from Fredericksburgh report that town now occupied by thirty regiments of the enemy, the main part of which have arrived there within the last three days. They report the steamer *St. Nicholas* and one other, which formerly plied to different points on the Rappahannock, as being held in readiness to transport rebel troops down the Rappahannock to some point.

Other rebel troops are reported as having gone down the York River, to reinforce the enemy's position at the mouth, where the rebel batteries are small.

Detachments of rebel cavalry still occupy Aquia Creek, and as far up as Dumfries.

Another magazine has been found at Shipping Point, containing a large quantity of shells.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

A Large Intrenched Camp Erected by the Rebels—More Batteries Disclosed—Firing from the Mortars—Cannonading Down the River.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 1.

A special to the *Times*, dated off Island No. 10, March 31, says:

The river is falling several inches a day. The rebels have erected a large intrenched camp in the bend of the river directly in front of our gunboats. An enbankment half a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted in large numbers. They are masked as yet, and we have no means of ascertaining what artillery they have posted at this point. Several batteries, however, are plainly visible. Their intrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper point of the island. They are constantly busy both with steamboats and men.

The mortars were fired yesterday and to-day every fifteen minutes, with what effect we are unable to decide. The shells are all thrown upon the island. The rebels make no answer except an occasional shot at a transport.

Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New-Madrid, caused by engagements between the batteries, which are placed on opposite sides of the river, below that place. We get no news from there.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 1.

The gunboat *Conestoga* arrived from Island No. 10 to-night. She reports no change in affairs there. The mortars fire every half hour but elicit no response.

The rebel mail captured yesterday at Union City, contained letters from the rebel troops on the Island, representing that the forces there were disheartened and dispirited.

There is nothing from Gen. GRANT'S column.

To-day, forty or fifty soldiers came into Hickman, gave up their arms, and desired to return to their allegiance and join the National army. They were a portion of those escaped from Union City yesterday. They report that large numbers of the rebel troops are also disposed to yield.

THE MAILS BY THE JURA.

Comments of the London Press on President Lincoln's Emancipation Message.

The Press packages by the steamship *Jura*, which arrived at Portland on Monday evening, reached this City at midnight last night. The news was all given in the summary telegraphed from Portland.

The comments of the London *Times* on the President's recent Message we now give in full, as follows:

"The intelligence from America which we publish to-day is the most important which has reached this country since the United States split into two Republics. The first offer has been made by the North. President LINCOLN proposes to abolish Slavery in the South by gradually buying up the slaves with the Federal revenues, leaving, however, to each State its present right to continue or to discard the "institution" itself. The object is avowed to be that of recovering to the Union the Border States. The means of purchase are not set forth. It is only suggested that a continuance of the expenditure now applied to the war would soon suffice to purchase this expedient toward peace. This proposition is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and is the first bid made toward putting an end to the war. We may hope that others may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers until something acceptable has been put forth. The only reply of the South to Mr. LINCOLN has been a resolution to the Confederate House of Representatives to burn all cotton and tobacco that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders. Meanwhile the snow has fallen on the district that separates the armies of the Potomac and Manassas, and Gen. MCCLELLAN is again prevented from advancing. In every point of view this proposal of the Federal President gives great scope for speculation, and perhaps some glimpse of hope; but it is for what it may herald, and not for what it is."

The London *Star* alludes to the Message in the following terms:

"President LINCOLN has sent a message to Congress which will secure for him the warmest sympathy and admiration of the civilized world. He proposes that the two Houses should, by a joint resolution, offer to coöperate with the Slave States for the gradual emancipation of the Slave population. He advocates this proposition by arguments which are irresistible. He points out that this measure is one of the most efficient of self-preservation; and that if adopted by the more Northern States, it would alienate them permanently from the Southern Confederacy, and so break the neck of the rebellion. While not claiming for the Federal Government the right to interfere with Slavery within State limits, the President significantly remarks that if resistance to the national authority continues, it is impossible to foresee what may take place. 'Such means as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come.' This is an unmistakable hint to those who persist in rebellion, to put their house in order. Mr. LINCOLN, in the form of an interrogatory suggests whether the compensation offered would not be of more value to the States and persons concerned than the institution of Slavery in the present aspect of affairs. The message appears to have been well received by the more influential organs of the Press, and we shall wait with great interest for the debates which it must occasion within the walls of Congress. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this document, or the momentous character of the issues which are involved in the propositions which it contains. It is, at all events, an indication that the dawn of emancipation is not remote, and that the Government of the United States are prepared to carry out that great act of justice by wise and peaceful means."

Fighting in India.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Much fighting is still going on in Sylhet.

Four stockaded villages have been stormed with loss.

Gen. SHOWERS, with the Thirty-third Regiment, has been ordered to the frontier.

Sir GEORGE CLERK leaves for England on the 27th of March.

The Case of Jackalow, &c.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 1.

The United States Circuit Court have decided not to pass the sentence of death upon JACKALOW, and have directed the Marshal to take him back to the Mount Holly Jail, there to remain until further orders. JACKALOW will probably be discharged before long.

The great hat case between HENRY A. BURR, of New-York, and PETER S. DURYEE and others, of Newark, involving great pecuniary consequences to the parties, is now being argued. Five hundred models are spread out before the Court. GEORGE GIFFORD, J. P. BRADLEY and E. M. DICKINSON are the counsel for plaintiff and GEORGE HARDING for the defendants.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN BROADWAY—FIRE IN A CHEMICAL FACTORY.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in a chemical manufactory, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. Soon after the alarm of fire was given, an explosion took place, which created great consternation among the residents of the neighborhood, and shook the adjoining building with great violence. The premises were immediately enveloped in a dense smoke, and the flames burst out to a great height, carrying with them, by the force of the explosion, large quantities of stones, brick and timber. A large three-story frame house adjoining soon took fire, and was consumed. The building in which the explosion took place was two stories in height, occupied by LOUIS M. DORMBACK, as a manufactory of cartridge-paper and gun-cotton for the Government. By some means, at present unknown, fire was communicated to these materials instantly. The building was entirely destroyed. It belonged to DAVID BALL, whose loss will probably amount to $4,000. The buildings in the vicinity, except the one above alluded to, all escaped injury. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate the case to-day. So far as is now known no lives were lost, although it is known that a man and his wife resided on the premises which were blown up. Nothing has been heard of them since.

MOONLIGHT MISSION FOR THE RESTORATION OF FALLEN WOMEN.—Now that the plea of the fallen in our great City is occupying the attention of philanthropists, in the hope of establishing a refuge where they may receive kindly aid and sympathy, such a gathering as took place last evening in the chapel of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church must be looked upon as ominous of success. Rev. Dr. BONHAM, who has but recently been nearly associated with the benevolent missions of England, related facts of the highest interest in connection with the Moonlight Mission of London. It appears that, although a portion of the London Press led on by slanders of the *Saturday Review*, opposed its establishment, the friends and sacrificing workers in its behalf have thus far held 19 successful meetings, attended by 4,000 outcasts; 89 of these have been returned to their families who previously rejected them, 75, are now engaged in honorable occupations. In Glasgow, Dundee, and other parts of Great Britain, a similar effort is making, with the encouragement and support of the mother Association in London. Fifty-six unfortunates have been reclaimed in Glasgow, and 40 in Dundee. Three thousand one hundred and eighty have in various ways been reached with perceptible advantage, and the scenes in the meetings are of the most touching description. Conscience is awakened in many cases with overwhelming effect, and penitent exclamations and sobs not unfrequently prevent the speaker from being heard. A collection was made for the furtherance of similar objects in our own City, and the interest which is culminating in this matter will receive new impetus.

CONCERT BY COLORED CHILDREN.—The large hall of the Cooper Institute has seldom been filled with a larger audience, and never with one more decorous, than was assembled on Monday evening last to hear the vocal performances of 150 colored children, from some of our public schools. The music was under the care of Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, and Mr. WALDRON performed on the piano, assisted by Miss VIRGINIA MAGNAU. The proceeds were for the purpose of aiding a mechanical school for colored people, and to assist the *Anglo-African*, a paper published and edited by colored men. We cannot give space to criticism or speak in detail, further than to say that the whole effort was eminently creditable to the conductors, and to the teachers and the young vocalists. Some of the solos were very finely sung, and the chorusses, in which the whole united, were rendered in good taste and with fine effect. Rev. HENRY WILSON and Dr. DELANY, the African traveler, were announced to speak, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the other features of the exhibition terminated, they declined.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—At the annual meeting of this Alliance, held last evening, it was shown that meetings had been held during the year in theatres, halls, tents, cellars and in the open air, besides numerous mission schools and prayer meetings. Special efforts had been put forth by the young men and the workingmen of the City with good success. Fifty million duodecimo pages of reading had been sent to our soldiers, and an edition of the army hymn-book, besides numerous visits to the camps to learn their wants. The entire amount of the year's expenditures has been only $1,943. The officers for the year, as elected, are as follows: President, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Vice Presidents, Rev. Alex. Stephens, LL. D. and Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.; General Secretary, Rev. Chas. C. Goss; Treasurer, Chas. Fanning, Esq.; Board: Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Rev. H. W. Weston, D. D., Rev. Howard Osgood, Rev. John Cotton Smith, Rev. F. S. Wiley, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. W. McAllister, Rev. Peter Striker, Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, Rev. E. E. Reinke, Rev. J. R. W. Sloan.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Temperance Society, auxiliary to the New-York Port Society, was held last evening in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. The Society enrolls 38,000 members, and is the oldest existing Society of the kind. Last evening was one marked by peculiar interest, and a renewed enthusiasm in the cause was manifested. A large number of sailors signed the pledge, and the most earnest appeals were made by Rev. Mr. JONES and a number of old shipmasters, who drew striking contrasts between the life of a drunkard and that of temperance seamen. The meeting was presided over by Capt. RICHARDS.

ONE OF THE "LOST CHILDREN" FATALLY WOUNDED.—Two or three days ago, JAMES GARRETT, a member of the regiment termed Les Enfans Perdus, was seriously wounded while attempting to run the guard stationed at the Park Barracks. We gave an account of the affair at the time, but it was then thought the wounds were not serious. Since then, however, the attending surgeons have decided that the wounds will prove fatal. ZEIGLER, the sentinel, who gave the wounds, has been arrested, and is now detained in the Fifth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of the injuries. The wounded man is in the New-York Hospital.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD, OR AID FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—At a meeting held to take into consideration some plans for providing for our soldiers' orphans, held at the University Medical College, East Fourteenth-street, on Saturday evening, March 22, E. P. WHITMORE was called to the chair, and Mr. HENRY THOMAS HUNTER appointed Secretary. An outline plan was submitted by DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D., including the idea of a Home, Training School and experimental Model Farm combined, which elicited general approbation. The subject was referred to a Committee, with authority to call a public meeting for further action.

ARREST OF NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKETS.—Officer PRICE of the Eight Precinct, yesterday, arrested MARGARET REILY, *alias* Clark, *alias* Brown, a skillful and notorious female pickpocket of this City. She was taken into custody immediately after having picked the pocket of Mrs. PHOEBE MCKINNEY, on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, of her purse containing about $15. The stolen property was found upon her. In company with her was CATHERINE KENNEDY, also a well known thief. They were both taken before Justice KELLY and committed, in default of $500 each.

SERIOUSLY STABBED.—At an early hour yesterday morning a serious stabbing affray took place at the Sailor's Home, No. 90 Cherry-street, during which one of the inmates, named CHARLES KEANE, was stabbed in the abdomen, and had his nose almost severed from his face, by JAMES JENNINGS. JOHN WATSON was also severely stabbed while trying to separate the parties. KEANE was taken to the Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday at the Twelfth Ward Station-house upon the body of an unknown woman, who was found at a late hour in the evening, crushed to death on the Harlem Railroad, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street. The jury, in their verdict, censured the Railroad Company for running their cars through Harlem at so great a rate of speed.

BULL RUN, CENTREVILLE AND MANASSAS.—Prof. MATTISON will deliver a lecture on "Bull Run, Centreville and Manassas," and will show some trophies from the battlefield, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock at the St. Johns' Methodist Church in Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue. The proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Sunday School.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—To-morrow evening the above Association will hold a meeting at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock. A series of resolutions in favor of further legislation to secure more general and effective vaccination and revaccination will be taken up for discussion.

Board of Supervisors.

VETO FROM THE MAYOR—THE ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the following veto was sent in by the Mayor, which, after some discussion, was ordered to take the usual course.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the accompanying resolution, authorizing and directing the Comptroller to lease from Peter Mitchell the second and third floors of premises No. 400 Grand-street, for the use of the Fifth District Court. My objections thereto are as follows:

The Court in question is a City Court, the expenses of which are borne by the City. The law directly charges the Corporation with the duty of furnishing the rooms for its use, and, although it indirectly authorizes the Supervisors to do so also, there seems to be in this case a peculiar propriety in following the direct provision of the statute, inasmuch as it is from the City, and not the County Treasury, that the payments must be made.

The Corporation has heretofore provided the rooms for these District Courts. It long ago provided the rooms now occupied by the Fifth Judicial District Court, and the Comptroller, on behalf of the Corporation, had, before the passage of your resolution, already hired the present premises for another year from the 1st of May next.

On the question as to the suitableness of the present rooms, I have, from personal inspection, become satisfied that they should answer for the present. They have sufficed for the use of that Court for several years past when its business was probably larger than at present, owing to the diminution consequent upon the general depression of business, and they seem to be in good order and repair.

While it would undoubtedly be more convenient to have larger and more commodious rooms for this Court, there seems to be no urgent necessity for the change; and this is certainly not the time to encourage unnecessary increase of expenditure which, in this case, would be double the rent at present paid, and which it is proposed to pay for rooms not yet in existence, and the superior suitableness of which to the present rooms cannot, therefore, be known as definitely as would be desirable.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

A resolution that no supplies on County account be hereafter furnished except on due requisition, was adopted. The use of the Chamber of this Board was tendered to the Board of Aldermen, while their own is being repaired. The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, reported that the title to the Eldridge-street jail and grounds is rested in the City and not in the County.

A resolution to lease the second floor of Nos. 47 and 49 Chambers-street, for the use of the Supreme Court, at a rent of $5,000 per year, was, after much discussion, rejected.

Several unimportant reports on petitions for reducing taxes, and paying various bills which have been audited, were adopted, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler and family, from Connecticut; E. M. Gunell, Surgeon U. S. A., and William Heath and family, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Lord Edward P. Clinton, Lord Edward Cavendish, Lord A. Cecil and Lewis N. Williams, of England; A. Sanford, of Albany, and Isaac Cole, Jr., of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany; Capt. De Roy, and N. Berry and lady and maid, from Paris, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Low, Maj. Wayne, and W. A. Stewart, from England; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Dr. Beadle, and Dr. J. B. Upham, of Boston; E. D. Whitney, of Philadelphia, and G. S. Kellogg, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Fuller and Maj. Shedd, of the New-York Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Howard Carroll, of New-York, and Lieut. Samuel Fessenden, of the Second Maine Battery, are at the Astor House.

W. Graham, of Baltimore; N. Thompson, of Penn Yan; W. H. Clements, of Ohio; L. M. Hackley, of Cleveland; G. A. Graham, of Philadelphia, and John Seerieter, of Detroit, the famed billiard player, who assists at the tournament to-day and night at Irving Hall, are at the Metropolitan.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The report of a Committee in favor of reestablishing a Normal School was taken from the table and adopted.

The Chair appointed the following Standing Committees for the year:

On School-houses—Messrs. Brainard, Hall, Johnson, D. Bergen, Sprague, McKinney, Kelsey.

On Finance—Messrs. Burr, Whitney, Hunter, G. Field, Murphy, Seabury, Hatfield.

On School Books—Messrs. Rodman, McCloskey, T. W. Field, Winant, Pierson, Dever, Thorne.

On Teachers—Messrs. Thorne, P. G. Bergen, Whitlock, Perry, McCabe.

On Law—Messrs. Rodman, How, Fuke.

On Music—Messrs. Brinkerhoeff, T. W. Field, Smith, Graham, Lloyd.

On Supplies—Messrs. Northrup, Phelps, McDermott.

On Libraries—Messrs. Thorne, Hall, Pierson, How, Smith.

On Evening Schools—Messrs. Baylis, P. G. Bergen, Sprague, Northrup, Kelsey, Carroll, Lloyd, Murphy, Pierson, Phelps, Winant, Perry.

On Normal Schools—Messrs. Lambert, McCloskey, Parsons, Meehan, Whiting.

On Examinations—Messrs. Bellingham, Burnham, D. Bergen.

On Credentials—Messrs. Eastman, Jurgens, Stewart.

On Warming and Ventilation—Messrs. Burr, Graham, Brainard.

On Protestant Orphan Asylum—Messrs. Parsons, Dever, Hunter.

On Catholic Orphan Asylum—Messrs. Bellingham, Capwell, Carroll.

The Board, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned for one month.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the Republican General Committee was held last evening, Vice-President BRADLEY in the chair. The organization having been completed at the last meeting, with it all excitement has died away, and the meeting was, in fact, a very tame affair, the time being mostly occupied in the transaction of business pertaining to the management of the affairs of the Committee. Mr. MURRAY, of the Sixth Ward, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of this County indorse with pride both the State and National Administrations, to whose election they contributed such an earnest support.

Resolved, That the energy and executive ability with which the Governor has discharged the heavily increased labors of his department, and the royal manner in which the volunteers of this State have been marshaled in support of the Constitution and the Union, have given Gov. MORGAN still stronger claims to public confidence and respect.

Resolved, That the firmness, discretion and magnanimity of President LINCOLN have been alike a surprise to his enemies and a gratification to his friends, and that we welcome his firm adherence to the principles and policy of the Republican Party as a guarantee that his Administration will form one of the most splendid in the history of our country. The Committee adjourned for one month.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A young man named DANIEL MARTIN, residing at the corner of Myrtle and Classon avenues, died yesterday from hydrophobia. It appears that he was bitten four weeks ago by his own dog, but felt no bad symptoms from the bite until Tuesday last, and died on the following day.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—Detective CORWIN, of the Deputy Inspector's Office, returned from Washington last evening, having in his custody Capt. ROBERT AVERY, of the Van Buren Light Infantry, who is indicted for killing a soldier while the regiment was stationed at East New-York.

THE NINTH WARD HOMICIDE.—Officer HOWARD, C. CONRADY, of the Ninth Precinct Police, who shot and killed PAUL O'NEIL a few days ago, was brought before Justice PERRY yesterday, when he waived an examination, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Sergeant ENOCH JACOBS of the Sixth Precinct Police, has been promoted to the Captaincy of the Second Precinct, *vice* THOMAS KING, resigned.

[Advertisement.]

KNOCKS ON THE HEAD.—Many a fancy scheme of the Secessionists, like the attempt of the *Merrimac* to destroy our navy, and the contemplated destruction of Washington and New-York, has been knocked in the head. But we know of others who have got KNOX on the head for whom we have as little sympathy as we have for the rebels, for the reason that KNOX'S hats, which they wear, have transformed them into gentlemen of fashion.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposure. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM IS TRULY THE NAPOLEON OF SHOWMEN.—His Museum is constantly crowded, and will be as long as he keeps up the immense attractions he is now giving his visitors.

[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Oriental, from Port Royal, S. C.—Capt. R. Coffin, U. S. R. S., Lieut. Wooster, E. C. Plague, E. W. Grant, P. J. Flanigan, Chas. Landsee, Daniel Kendall, Mayer Killbourn, Rev. Dr. Floy, H. Harris, Wm. McGilbery, E. Jones, Lieut. Geo. F. Jennings, Capt. Wm. A. Lighthall, R. Kilgose, E. N. Lane, Wm. Gibbs, Samuel B. Elliott, (died at sea March 30,) Lieut. Evans, Col. Whipple, Capt. Wallbridge, Lieut.-Col. Morrison, R. Robinson, J. C. Carven, Mr. Maine, Louis Walsh, B. J. Such, B. N. Bister, S. Leah, Lieut. Wilson Bruyn, 19 second cabin and 40 steerage.

APRIL 1—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Mr. Schornsky, Capt. Riley, Lieut. Keogh, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. Rees, Capt. Anderson, Mr. Place, Mr. Eades, Mr. Cregan, Mr. Mathews, Mrs. Dealy, and 173 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 42 | Sun sets.... 6 25 | Moon sets.... 10 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 41 | Gov. Island. 10 30 | Hell Gate.... 11 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Oriental, Tuzo, Port Royal, S. C., March 28, at 7 P. M. 30th, 10 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamers Ericsson and Marion, strg. S. W.; same day, at 9 P. M., Samuel B. Elliott, of New-Portland, Me., aged 16, died of consumption, a member of the Eighth Maine Volunteers. From Port Royal to Lookout had fine weather, from thence had continued and fresh breezes from N. and E. The ship Wm. Cummings was going into Port Royal as the O. came out. On the outward trip, when off Charleston, the O. was fired at by the steamship Florida, one of the blockading fleet, being mistook for the Isabel.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool March 19, and Queenstown 20th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Broone, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 179 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. March 26, lat. 40 15, lon. 66 58, passed the wreck of a schr of about 200 tons water-logged and abandoned, with both masts towing alongside.

Ship Senator, Walsh, Liverpool Jan. 26, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. March 19, lat. 38 30, lon. 58, saw the hull of a ship of about 800 tons, dismasted, water-logged and abandoned.

Ship Quesnel, Funch, Havre 43 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Geo. Marchand, (Prus.,) Eschridt, Antwerp 96 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Has experienced strong W. gales the entire passage; lost fore and maintopgallant masts, split and lost sails, &c. Jan. 7, Paul Motzel, first officer, was washed overboard by a sea, and lost. Feb. 16, lat. 36 24, lon. 46 46, spoke bark Black Star, hence for San Francisco, reported having been chased by a privateer.

Bark Lamplighter, (of Boston,) Paine, Palermo Jan. 22, and Gibraltar Feb. 10, with fruit to master.

Bark Houston, Share, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig Mary Hatfield, (Br., of Parrsboro, N. S.,) ——, St. John, P. R., March 15, with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Orion, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Tobin, Savanna la Mar March 16, with logwood and coffee to order. March 19, lat. 23 45, lon. 82 24, was boarded by U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler, cruising, all well.

Schr. Rosa, (Braz.,) de Olvira, Maranham 32 ds., with hides, &c., to E. L. Corning.

Schr. Wm. Wilson, (of Plymouth,) ——, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to Cummings & Co.

Schr. Starlight, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Matanas 13 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with schr. Queen of the South, Elwood, for Boston.

Schr. Judge Runyon, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, East Machias 11 ds., with spars to F. Talbot & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Below.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Brem.,) Fredericks, Bremen Feb. 17.

Brig Minerva, (Dutch,) Duerman, Rotterdam 80 ds.

Brig J. Titus.

Also ships unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 1—Arr. ship Rufus Choate, New-York; barks Fenelon, Liverpool; Arab, Cienfuegos; brig Isaac Carver, Cardenas.

Spoken, &c.

Rachel—ship, of and from Boston for Buenos Ayres, March 13, lat. 36 50, lon. 56 20.

Prince Imperial—Fr. ship, hence for Havre, March 27, lat. 39 40, lon. 70.

By pilot boat Wm. H. Aspinwall—Ship Arno, Deering, from Havre Feb. 10, and ordered to Boston, March 31, 50 miles S. S. E. from the Highlands.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanna la Mar, March 16, brig H. C. Brooks, for New-York, ldg.

At Matanzas, March 19, schr. Ralph Post, for New-York soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Loss of Power,
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Wakefulness,
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